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OLDEST DAILY NEWSPAPER IN THE STATE.

THE MORNING STAR.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.
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VOL. LXII.---NO. 100. WILMINGTON, N. C., SATURDAY, JULY 16, 1898. WHOLE NO. 9,645

The Morning Star.

TO THE PUBLIC.

Friends of THE MORNING STAR will do us a favor by informing us of any failure on the part of newsdealers, or newsboys on railroad trains, to meet the public demand for copies of this paper.

OUTLINES.

Twenty-three new cases of yellow fever and three deaths within the past 24 hours, is the latest from Santiago. —— Gens. Wheeler and Lawton and Lieut. Miley are the commissioners on the part of the U. S. army appointed to arrange with the Spanish commissioners the details of the surrender of Santiago; the joint commission met Thursday afternoon and adjourned until Friday (yesterday) at 9.30 A. M.; it was supposed terms would be settled yesterday. —— The troops assembled at Charleston, S. C., are ordered to go to Porto Rico. —— Reported in Madrid that peace negotiations are in progress; the Carlists are furious and will make trouble. —— There is a hitch in the progress of negotiations for the surrender of Santiago; the Spaniards demand that they shall retain their arms. —— No overtures for peace have yet been made to the U. S. government or any of its representatives. —— The fourth expedition to Manila is under way from San Francisco, under the command of General Otis. —— New York markets: Money on call steady at 1½ per cent., the last loan being at 1½ per cent.; cotton quiet—middling uplands 6 3-16c; flour quiet but steady; wheat—spot firmer; No. 2 red 89c; corn—spot strong; No. 2 38½@38¾c; rosin steady; strained common to good $1 35 @1 40; spirits turpentine firm.

WEATHER REPORT.

U. S. DEP'T OF AGRICULTURE,
WEATHER BUREAU,
WILMINGTON, N. C., July 15.

Temperature: 8 A.M., 77 deg.; 8 P.M. 80 deg.; maximum, 90 deg.; minimum, 71 deg.; mean, 80 deg.

Rainfall for the day, .0; rainfall since 1st of the month up to date, 4.13 inches.

Stage of water in the river at Fayetteville at 8 A. M., 5.1 feet.

COTTON REGION BULLETIN.

For the twenty-four hours ending at 8 A. M. yesterday:

Light to moderate showers have occurred in all but the Little Rock districts, with light changes in temperature. The weather is cloudy in western North Carolina, northern Georgia and in the Mississippi valley; elsewhere it is generally clear.

WEATHER CONDITIONS.

Light to moderate showers have occurred during the past 12 hours in the Ohio and lower Mississippi valleys, western North Carolina, Florida and the east Gulf States, where cloudy and unsettled weather continues. The temperature is high in all districts excepting over Lake Superior. It has risen considerably in the middle Atlantic coast States and fallen in the Ohio valley, on the east Gulf and in the lower Mississippi valley, where rain has occurred.

The pressure has decreased in all districts, but no decided storm area is apparent to-night. The barmometer is highest in Florida and southern Georgia and lowest in north Atlantic coast States.

FORECAST FOR TO-DAY.

For North Carolina—Fair; warmer; light southerly winds.

Port Almanac---July 16,

Sun Rises	4.55 A. M.
Sun Sets	7.16 P. M.
Day's Length	14 H. 44 M.
High Water at Southport	6.27 P. M.
High Water, Wilmington	8.57 P. M.

That Ohio editor who was convicted of libelling a member of the Legislature must have done some horribly wicked writing.

By the way Admiral Cervera might break the monotony and earn some cigar money, by writing articles for the magazines telling how he "disappeared westward."

That was a shrewd manager in Chillicothe, Ohio, who employed pretty female conductors on his street cars. The young men spend their small change riding on those cars.

Admiral Cervera's fleet had 2,087 men on it when it came out of Santiago harbor. This will give the officers and crew of the American ships engaged in the fight $208,000 bounty money, distributed according to rank.

Admiral Cervera makes himself sad with the reflection that if he were to return to Spain it would be to be killed or severely sat upon. No occasion for this at all. He can still become an American citizen and be reasonably happy. This is a great big country, and he can pick out his own climate.

A Spaniard speaking to a correspondent of a London paper about the English and Spanish navies remarked: "In England you order a ship and a ship gets made. In Spain we order a ship and one or two people get rich." This was to illustrate how corrupt the governing class in Spain is. And this corruption has worked fearfully against Spain, and has left her a wreck.

Chaplains can't be expected to stand everything even if they are pious. Rev. Dwight Galloupe, who is now at Fort McPherson hospital at Atlanta, wounded, is one of them. He was chaplain in the army at Santiago, and stood it very well, attending to his regular business until he saw our men falling around him, when he got mad, tore the red cross from his arm, grabbed the rifle and cartridge belt of a dead soldier, and fought as if he enjoyed the excitement. He doesn't know how many Spaniards he killed for he was wounded and couldn't get over to count 'em.

They are going to give Admiral Cervera a whole house to himself at Annapolis and will give him and his officers the freedom of the town on parole. Annapolis is a pretty fair summer resort; at all events they will find it much cooler and pleasanter than they found it on those ships that got mixed up with Schley's ships.

Gen. Bradley T. Johnson, of Maryland, says after peace American interprise will make Cuba a second California. Gen. Johnson has been there, and slapped a Spanish officer's face in Havana for making offensive remarks about Americans.

Good shooting is not a new thing in the American navy. Away back in 1812 the English who were having some experience then came to the conclusion that "the Americans have some superior mode of firing."

The deaths in the city of Philadelphia last week numbered 720, an increase of 214 over the corresponding week of last year. One hundred of these cases can be traced directly to the use of foul water.

What a quiet, Arcadian life the Spanish Governor of the Ladrones must have led. He got mail only once a year.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

W. B. Cooper—Hoop iron.
Kure House—Carolina Beach.
Vollers & Hashagen—Provisions.

PERSONAL PARAGRAPHS.

— Mrs. T. E. Lupo is visiting friends and relatives at Florence.

— Mr. P. Grover, of Hub, N. C., was a visitor to the STAR office yesterday.

— Mr. W. E. Thigpen, Chadbourn, was a visitor in the city yesterday.

— Mr. W. J. Bergen will leave to-day on the *Croatan* to spend a while in Greater New York.

— Miss Dora Hopkins returned home yesterday after spending several days with friends at Southport.

— Miss Robbie Sutton, after a very pleasant four weeks visit at Burgaw, returned home yesterday afternoon.

— Mr. A. W. Vick, of the Atlantic Coast Line, will leave to-day for Washington city to spend his vacation.

— Mrs. McDuffie, Miss Mattie Stencill and Miss Miller, of Pitt county, were registeed rat The Orton yesterday.

— Mr. J. J. Crosswell, of Fayetteville, route agent of the Southern Express Company, arrived in the city last evening.

— Mrs. Alex Campbell, of Fayetteville, arrived in the city yesterday to visit the family of her father, Capt. J. C. Smith.

— Mr. R. C. Platt, now travelling salesman for the Wilmington Shirt Factory, has returned after an extensive and successful trip.

— Mr. D. B. Mitchell, of New York city, who has been in the city the past two weeks visiting relatives and greeting old friends in this his native city, will start this morning on his return home.

Fire at Gibson.

A correspondent of the STAR writing from McColl, S. C., says: A report reaches this place of a destructive fire at Gibson, N. C., Thursday night at 11 o'clock. The fire started in the knitting mills of J. H. McElwenen and rapidly spread, consuming the stores of Messrs. J. R. White and F. B. Gibson. No particulars as to the amount of losses are known here.

Exchange of Appointments.

Rev. A. P. Tyer, pastor of Grace M. E. Church, leaves for Magnolia this morning for the purpose of filling the appointment of Rev. R. C. Beaman, Presiding Elder, at that place, while the latter will fill the pulpit of Grace Church to-morrow morning and night.

Sunday School Excursion.

Southside Baptist Sunday School gave an excursion to Carolina Beach yesterday on the steamer *Wilmington*. The passengers on both boats numbered about 225. The day was delightful for an excursion, and everybody had a royal good time.

The Adventists.

Elders B. R. King, C. C. Norris and J. P. King, of this city, will begin a series of meetings to-day at Salem Church, Mount Olive. Miss Theodosia King, daughter of Rev. J. P. King, will preside at the organ.

NEW HANOVER REPUBLICANS.

Caucus of the Russell Delegation—Rice, Leader of the Opposition, Refused Admission.

The split in the Republican party is getting plainer and plainer. It was never more evident than last night, when at a caucus of the delegates to the county convention, held at the county court house, Mr. Fred. B. Rice, one of the most influential Republicans in the community, was refused admittance. He states that he did not try to thrust himself upon the meeting, but hearing that there was a meeting of delegates, with others he went to the court house. He was surprised when the doorkeeper said, "Your name is not on the list." He replied that he knew nothing of any list, but that he was a regularly elected delegate and if it was a caucus of delegates he had a right to enter. Then he was told that he would have to wait until a messenger could be sent up stairs. The messenger returned and again Mr. Rice was refused admission.

Governor Russell and other prominent members of the party were present, and the caucus was behind locked doors. David Jacobs and Andrew Allen, two delegates on the same ticket with Rice, were admitted—a fact which made the refusal to allow the latter to enter all the more pointed.

The caucus quite probably agreed upon a ticket, which will be rushed through at the convention to day, but opposition from the Rice faction may be expected.

FIRED UPON HIS RIVAL.

Crist McCullock to Be Tried Before Justice Fowler Monday.

Crist McCullock, colored, was arrested yesterday by Deputy Sheriff Ed. Bryant on the charge of assault with a deadly weapon upon Richard Plummer, colored. His preliminary trial is set for next Monday before Justice J. J. Fowler.

The warrant charges that on Thursday night McCullock passed by a certain house, on Brown's alley, in which Plummer and several others were sitting and without a word drew a pistol and opened fire upon Plummer. A stray bullet very narrowly missed one of Plummer's companions.

It is understood that McCullock charges Plummer with winning away the affections of his sweetheart. The accused gave bond yesterday for his appearance Monday with Herbert McClammy, Esq., his attorney, as security.

Cotton and Naval Stores.

The weekly statement of cotton and naval stores appears on the second page. It shows the stock of rosin to be largely in excess of the stock a year ago. The reason is that the vessels which carry rosin over to European ports are not anxious to take on American cargoes so long as hostilities between Spain and the United States exist. There could be no great risk in taking on an American cargo, but the vessels can get business with no risk at all and therefore they don't come to America.

When a vessel does come for a cargo, it charges higher freight on account of the increased risk. Mr. H. K. Nash, Wilmington manager for Messrs. Paterson, Downing & Co., tells the STAR that freights are 35 per cent. higher than before the war.

Yesterday's Mayor's Court.

Mayor Wright yesterday disposed of two cases. One was for being drunk and down and the other for drunkenness and disorderly conduct. John Loosen, a seaman, was the offender in the first instance and his punishment was a fine of $5 and costs. The other was an old offender, Frank Onslow, and in consideration of his persistent transgression a fine of $20.00 and costs was imposed. Both parties defaulted in the payment of the fines and will doubtless have to serve terms of imprisonment. They were sent back to the lock-up yesterday.

Both Strong Men.

Capt. J. S. Autry, of Sampson, is favorably mentioned as one of the Democratic candidates for the Senate in the district composed of Sampson, Bladen and Harnett.

In the Robeson and Columbus district the name of Mr. Hamilton McMillan, of Red Springs, is being considered. With a strong running mate from Columbus, the ticket would be a strong one.

Comes Home To-day.

Rev. Peyton H. Hoge, D. D., the beloved pastor of the First Presbyterian Church of this city, who but recently landed in this country from an extended tour of Europe and the Holy Land, is expected to arrive here to-night from Raleigh, where he has been the past several days. He will conduct the services at the First Presbyterian Church to-morrow at 11 A. M. and 6 P. M.

Will Leave Here Tuesday Afternoon.

The Confederate veterans who will attend the Re-union at Atlanta next week will leave here Tuesday afternoon at 3.20 via the Carolina Central railroad. They will take a sleeper at Hamlet, and will get to Atlanta next morning.

No mineral waters in the world is superior to that of Jackson Springs for Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Insomnia, Nervous Prostration or Kidney, Bladder and Stomach troubles. Read advertisement in the STAR.

LOCAL DOTS.

— Mr. Fred T. Skipper is quite sick at his home, 708 North Third street.

— They say the Spanish General who surrendered at Santiago is Toral up in mind.

— Rev. B. Lacy Hoge, of Selma, will preach at the First Baptist Church to-morrow at 11 A. M. and 8.15 P. M.

— The Second Regiment Band has been requested to play at Goldsboro at the firemen's tournament and convention.

— The receipts of cotton at this port since Sept. 1, have been 323,101 bales, against 234,374 bales for the same period last season.

— Wellsbach incandescent lamps are being put in on the first floor of the Custom House. The second floor has had these lights for some time.

— The regular, *bona fide* mail circution of THE MORNING STAR is larger than the mail circulation of all other Wilmington Dailies combined.

— Mary Jordan was before 'Squire G. W. Bornemann yesterday charged with disorderly conduct. She was found guilty and discharged from custody on the payment of costs.

— A warrior was raised to the chief's degree last night by Eyota Tribe No. 5, Improved Order of Red Men. There will be no more meetings of the Lodge until the First Friday in August.

— Mr. W. L. Jacobs has received the tickets for the Washington excursion. Those who wish to purchase can find him at The Orton. He says that there will be a large crowd from Wilmington.

— The steamer *A. P. Hurt* brought down twenty or thirty excursionists yesterday from Tar Heel. They arrived at 7 o'clock yesterday morning and after doing the city and seaside resorts left last night at 8 o'clock.

— In a letter to the editor of the STAR, a gentleman of Pineville precinct No. 1, Mecklenburg county, says: "I am happy to inform you that we have not a single Populist or white Republican in our precinct." That's the sort of country that prospers.

WILL LEAVE FOR CANADA.

Mr. W. A. Lineker Tendered a Farewell Supper to Friends Last Night.

Mr. W. A. Lineker, the genial cutter in the tailoring establishment of Munson & Co., during the past season, will leave this city this evening on board the *Croatan* of the Clyde Steamship Line for New York. From there he will go to Canada, where he will be joined by his wife. They will spend some time in Quebec, Montreal and Toronto. It is probable that Mr. and Mrs. Lineker may take a trip to Nebraska, where they have real estate. Mr. Lineker also contemplates a trip abroad, especially a visit to the home of youth, in England.

Last night, at the home of Mrs. Joe Mitchell, on Fourth street, Mr. Lineker tendered a party of friends a sumptuous farewell supper. During his stay here Mr. Lineker has made for himself many warm friends, who wish for him a prosperous voyage, a thoroughly pleasant vacation and safe return to Wilmington in the Fall. He will be away about two months.

LOST HIS COAT.

Containing a Watch and Purse of Money.

Mr. Hampton Smith, a popular street railway employe, lost his coat, containing his purse and watch, Thursday night. He was in the baggage car on the Seacoast road going to the sound, and pulling off his coat hung it upon the door. When he got nearly to the sound, he discovered that his coat was gone—the wind had blown it off the car. He went to look for it yesterday morning, but the search was fruitless.

There were some letters in one of the pockets of the coat, and Mr. Smith hopes that the finder will know from these who lost the garment and return it—with all the contents.

BACK FROM A MONTH'S TRIP.

Tells of Good Crops—Baptist Chautauqua at Fair Bluff.

Mr. H. O. Wallace returned yesterday after a month's absence on the road for Messrs. W. E. Springer & Co. He brings the most encouraging reports about crops, which are said to never have been better.

Mr. Wallace states that throngs of people are attending the Baptist Chautauqua at Fair Bluff this week. The services of the Chautauqua are held in Fair Bluff's big tobacco warehouse and it is well filled every day.

Base Ball Yesterday.

Victory seems to continually perch upon the banner of the Chesnut Street base ball team of this city. Yesterday they crossed bats with the Dock Street team and won by a score of 11 to 7. The game was played in Hemenway School yard. The umpire was R. Green. The following was the line up of the two teams:

Chesnut St.	Position	Dock St.
J. Myers	c	Bob McKoy
Crow	p	Orrell
C. Myers	1b	Meares Harriss
Galloway	2b	Joe Smith
A. Rosenman	3b	G. Voight
Joe Frank	ss	L. Belden

ATLANTIC COAST LINE.

Meeting at Florence of Roads of the System in South Carolina.

[*Special Star Telegram.*]

FLORENCE, S. C., July 15.—Meetings of the Manchester and Augusta, Wilmington, Columbia and Augusta, Cheraw and Darlington, and Florence Railroad Companies held here to-day passed resolutions submitting propositions from each to the Atlantic Coast Line Company of South Carolina. These propositions will be presented to it to-morrow at its meeting in Charleston. If they are accepted, the roads above mentioned with the Northeastern Railroad Company (which will probably adopt resolutions to-morrow) will become consolidated into one company under the name of the Atlantic Coast Line Company of South Carolina.

CAROLINA CLUB HOP.

Excellent Music and Many Dancers on Ocean View Beach Last Night.

The staunch old Carolina Yacht Club house on Ocean View beach, was a scene of much gaiety last evening, it being the occasion of a delightful Hop tendered the visiting ladies and gentlemen in Wilmington and on the beach. A excellent orchestra discoursed inspiring music, and dancing was indulged in until quite a late hour. The following ladies and gentlemen were among the visitors who graced the occasion:

Miss Clarkson, Charlotte; Miss Tayloe, Fayetteville; Miss Smith, Spartanburg; Miss Phillips and Miss Clark, Tarboro; Miss Stevenson, Newbern; Miss Hawley, Fayetteville; Mr. John Tate, Greensboro; Mr. Frank Miller, Winston; Mr. Rawls, Tarboro, and Mr. Cole, Charlotte.

MUSICAL ASSOCIATION.

Rare and Up-to-Date Music Secured and Regular Rehearsals Resumed.

The weekly meetings of the Wilmington Musical Association being held during the Summer season in the homes of different members are proving highly enjoyable and profitable. The meeting next Monday night will be at the residence of Mr. James F. Post, Jr. Musical rehearsals have been resumed. Mr. Ed. H. Munson, the efficient musical director, who recently returned from the annual session of the Musical Associations of America, held in New York city, brought back with him some real late and very fine musical compositions, upon the rehearsal of which they will enter at once.

To Have a Watermelon Feast.

Mr. Jas. F. Post, Jr., the popular president of the Atlantic Yacht Club, on Ocean View beach, in conversation with a STAR representative yesterday, said that he had in contemplation and would very soon inaugurate a very much more "gay and festive" season at the club house, on Ocean View beach. Hereafter there will not be less than two entertainments and hops each week. A regular old fashioned watermelon feast is to be given very soon. The date has not yet been set.

C. F. and Y. V. Excursion.

An excursion of colored people arrived last evening at 6.45 o'clock from Madison over the C. F. & Y. V. Railroad. There were four coaches and about 150 passengers mostly colored. The train will leave on return at 7:30 to-night.

Monday, King and McKinnon's annual excursion for the points between Bennettsville and Fayettville, will ge in about 11 o'clock, leaving at 7.50 same day.

Memorial Services.

Hanover Lodge No. 145, I. O. O. F., held services last night commemorative of their late brother and companion, C. B. Allen, who departed this life on July 5th last.

Mr. H. E. Bonitz read a report for the committee on resolutions, consisting of himself and Rev. J. W. Kramer, and short talks were made by nearly all the members present. All bore testimony to the many good qualities of Mr. Allen.

Daughters of Rebekah.

The following officers of Letitia Lodge No. 5, Daughters of Rebekah, were installed last night by Mrs. W. M. Hurst, acting as Grand Master:

N. G.—Mrs. Taylor.
V. G.—Mrs. E. H. Batson.
F. S.—Mrs. Bowen.
R. S.—Mrs. Farrow.
Treasurer—Mrs. J. O. Wiggs.

Stopped a Runaway.

Assistant Chief W. P. Monroe stopped a runaway horse yesterday in front of the Hook and Ladder station. The animal was attached to a conveyance and was the property of Mr. H. L. Fennell, the liveryman. He started on the run at the corner of Sixth and Dock streets and kept up a good speed until he was stopped by Capt. Monroe. No serious damage was done.

Piling for Ferry Docks.

The schooner *Margeret B. Roper* cleared yesterday for New York with 296 pieces of piling. The piling was brought here in rafts from forests up the river, and it will be used in the construction of ferry docks.

— The regular, *bona fide* circulation of THE MORNING STAR is much larger than that of any other daily newspaper published in Wilmington.

NEWS FROM RALEIGH.

War Department Considering the Matter of Removal of the Second Regiment.

VETERANS ATLANTA REUNION

Large Delegation From North Carolina. The Republican State Convention. Small Attendance Expected—U. S. Cruiser Raleigh.

[*Special Star Correspondence.*]

RALEIGH, N. C., July 15.

North Carolina is to be well represented at the Confederate re-union in Atlanta next week. Letters received by prominent veterans here indicate that the delegation will be almost as large as that at Richmond, Va., at the unveiling exercises. The Daughters of the Confederacy will meet in Atlanta at the same time, and among those most prominently connected with the Confederacy, who are to represent this State, are Mrs. Stonewall Jackson and Mrs. Arnold, of Charlotte, and Mrs. D. H. Hill, Sr., of Raleigh.

The Republican State Convention convenes here next Wednesday. The attendance will be small or all signs fail. At this stage of the game heretofore, the hotels have all had many orders for rooms, but so far only one room has been engaged and that is in a third class hotel. The convention will be held in Metropolitan Hall.

It is said that the officers of the U. S. cruiser Raleigh intend sending to this city a gun captured on the cruiser Reina Christina in the battle of Manila.

[*Special Star Telegram.*]

Colonel Carr telegraphs Col. Burgwyn, from Washington, that Alger and Corbin are considering the matter of not moving the soldiers from here except as a regiment.

A dispatch from Lynchburg, Va., says: "Acting on a telegram sent from Greensboro, N. C., the police arrested on a North-bound train early this morning Miss Flossie Settle, a pretty young lady of that city. She endeavored to secure her release by a writ of habeas corpus, but failed and was sent back to her home this afternoon in charge of an officer. She claimed that the bad treatment which she received at the hands of her relatives caused her to run away. She is said to be well connected."

NORTH CAROLINA R. R. CO.

Annual Meeting of Stockholders—The State Directors.

A special to the Charlotte *Observer* from Greensboro, July 14, says:

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the North Carolina Railroad Company was held here to-day. Sheriff J. A. Hoskins, of Guilford, was elected chairman and Hugh MacRae, of Wilmington, secretary.

The report of the president, Dr. R. M. Norment, was read, and the reports of other officers being printed, their reading was dispensed with.

The State was represented by Jas. H. Chadbourn, Jr., who named as directors on the part of the State: R. M. Norment, John S. Armstrong, V. S. Lusk, Wm. Gilchrist, H. U. Butters, A. C. Avery, John Graham, J. A. Smith. The private stockholders elected are R. F. Hoke, H. W. Fries, B. Cameron, Hugh McRae, and Lawrence S. Holt. J. P. Allison and A. W. Graham were elected members of the finance committee on the part of the stockholders, and P. B. Ruffin and D. W. C. Benbow were elected a committee on proxies for next year.

Later in the meeting of the directors, Dr. R. M. Norment was unanimously elected president, H. C. Worth, secretary and W. J. Sutton, treasurer.

Well Pleased With the Prices.

Mr. F. J. Dempsey, of Acorn Branch township, was a STAR visitor yesterday. He is well pleased with the prices which truck and fruit are bringing at the present. He is now shipping eggplants and cantaloupes, and says that the price has held up well all along.

To City Subscribers.

City subscribers are earnestly requested to report promptly at the STAR office every failure of the carriers to deliver their papers. In all such cases steps will be taken to insure promp and regular delivery.

— Mr. T. F. Telfair, formerly the genial private secretary for Governor Holt, but now a popular travelling salesman, is in the city for a few days.

Church Notices.

Chapel of the Good Shepherd, Sixth and Queen streets. There will be the usual services on Sunday at 11 a. m. and 8 p. m.

Services in St. John's Church to-morrow, 6th Sunday after Trinity, by the rector, Rev. Dr. Carmichael, at 7.45 and 11 A. M. Sunday School, 5 P. M.

First Presbyterian Church, Rev. Peyton H. Hoge, D. D., Divine service at 11 A. M. and 6 P. M., conducted by the pastor. Prayer meeting on Thursday at 8.15 P. M. Seats free.

The regular services at the Seamen's Bethel will be conducted to-morrow afternoon at 5 o'clock by Rev. Dr. Bernheim. Seamen and river men are especially invited. All welcome.

South Side Baptist Church, corner Fifth and Wooster streets, Rev. F. H. Farrington, Pastor. Services Sunday at 11 a. m. and 7.30 p. m. Sunday School at 3.30 p. m. Weekly Prayer meeting Wednesday night at 7.30.

Fifth Street M. E. Church, South, situated on Fifth street, between Nun and Church, Rev. W. L. Cunninggim, Pastor. Services to-morrow at 11 a. m. and 8.00 p. m. Sunday School at 4.00 p. m. The public cordially invited to all services.

Immanuel Presbyterian Church, Rev. P. C. Morton, Pastor. Preaching every Sabbath at 11 a. m. and 7.15 p. m. Sunday School at 3.30 p. m. Christian Endeavor Society every Wednesday night. Sewing School Tuesday and Saturday at 3.30 to 4.00 p. m.

Brooklyn Baptist Church, corner Fourth and Brunswick streets, Rev. J. W. Kramer, Pastor. Services to-morrow at 11 a. m. and 7.30 p. m. Sunday School at 3.00 p. m. Weekly Prayer and Praise meeting Wednesday at 7.30 p. m. Strangers and visitors are cordially invited to all services.

Grace Methodist E. Church, South, northeast corner of Grace and Fourth streets, Rev. A. P. Tyer, Pastor. Services to-morrow at 11 a. m. and 8.15 p. m. Sunday school at 4.30 p. m. Experience meeting at 10 a. m. in the lecture room. Weekly Prayer meeting and lecture Wednesday evening at 8.15 o'clock. Strangers and visitors are cordially invited to attend these services.

Bladen Street Methodist E. Church, Southwest corner of Bladen and Fifth streets, Rev. G. D. Langston, Pastor. Services to-morrow at 11 o'clock a. m. and 7.30 p. m. The sacrament of the Lord's supper will be administered at the morning services. Sunday School at 9.30 a. m. Class meeting 5 o'clock p. m. Weekly Prayer meeting and lecture Thursday evening at 8.00 o'clock. Strangers and visitors are cordially invited to these services.

BUSINESS LOCALS IN "THE MORNING STAR"

COST BUT A CENT A WORD. NO AD. FOR LESS THAN 20c.

HAVE YOU LOST ANYTHING?
HAVE YOU FOUND ANYTHING?
WANT TO SELL A HOUSE?
WANT TO RENT A HOUSE?
NEED A COOK?
WANT A NURSE?
WANT TO BORROW MONEY?
WANT TO LEND MONEY?
WANT A SITUATION?
WANT A BOOKKEEPER?
WANT TO BUY OR SELL A COW OR HORSE?
DO YOU WISH TO SELL A FARM?
DO YOU WISH TO BUY A FARM?
DO YOU WANT A WIFE?

Do You Want Anything?

A Cent a Word is a Mere Trifle for An Advertisement. The Price is so Low That You Can Afford to Detail Your Needs in Print, and Save Correspondence.

Try "The Morning Star."

Guaranteed Circulation Larger Than That of Any Other Daily Newspaper Published in Wilmington.

FOR RENT.
that desirable
Store No. 2 and 3 South Water Street.
Apply to D. L. Gore,
No. 120, 122 and 124 North Water St.
jy 13 tf

Kure House, Carolina Beach.
PLENTY OF ROOMS; FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED.
Good Board and Every Comfort for Guests.
Board by the day, week or month.
For rates, apply to
Mrs. Hans A. Kure.
jy 10 1m

Drugs, Drugs.
12 Dozen 2-ounce Castor Oil.
12 Dozen 3-ounce Castor Oil.
1 Gross 1-8 ounce Quinine.
1 Gross 1-4 ounce Quinine.
1 Gross Laudanum.
1 Gross Paregoric.
Assafœtida, Camphor, Pills, etc.
Ask for Quotations
before purchasing elsewhere.
R. R. STONE & CO.,
Wholesale Grocers,
5 and 7 South Water St.
jy 13 tf

Wilmington Seacoast R. R.
SCHEDULE IN EFFECT JUNE 27TH, 1898.
Leave Wilmington daily, except Sundays, 6.30 and 10.10 A. M.; 2.30, 5.00 and 7.15 P. M. Sunday, 10.10 A. M., 2.30 and 7.15 P. M.
Leave Ocean View daily, except Sundays, at 7.30 and 11.30 A. M.; 2.45, 6.00 and 10 P. M Sunday, 11.30 A. M., 6 and 9.30 P. M.
On Fridays there will be two late trains up, 10 and 11.30 P. M.
The Saturday Special, leaving Wilmington at 1 P. M., and the 11.30 P. M. train from Ocean View, will be discontinued.
Freight will be carried on the 10.10 A. M. and 5 P. M. trains only, except vegetables and meats on the 6.30 A. M. No goods will be received unless accompanied by a way bill and freight prepaid.
GEO. R. FRENCH, President.
R. O. GRANT Superintendent. je 28 tf

HOOP IRON.
200 Bundles 1¾ Iron,
150 Bundles 1-inch Iron.
125 Bundles 1¼ Iron.
50 Bundles 1¾ Iron.
25 Barrels Glue.
150 Spirit Casks.
900 Bushels Corn.
750 Bushels Oats.
850 Bushels Meal.
250 Bales Hay,
W. B. Cooper,
Wholesale Grocer,
Wilmington, N. C.
jy 10 tf

W. S. W.
JUL 5 1898

Get a Stamp to Cancel Your Revenue Stamps.
MADE AT
Short Notice
BY THE
WILMINGTON STAMP WORKS,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
Bell 'Phone 240. tf

Our Stock
WILL ALWAYS BE FOUND COMPLETE.
Hardware, and Everything in the House Furnishing Line at Lowest Prices.
The Famous Peninsula
STOVES AND RANGES AT FACTORY PRICES.
Have You Seen Them?
We have everything in the HARDWARE line, from a paper of Tacks to a Steam Engine.
STANDARD GOODS, LOWEST PRICES, PROMPT SHIPMENT.
J. W. MURCHISON.
jy 12 tf

We Want Your Trade.
WE WILL WORK FOR IT. WE DEAL IN GENERAL PROVISIONS. WE ARE AGENTS FOR.
Plankinton Hams, Squire's Pig Bellies,
NOT EQUALLED ANYWHERE. GUARANTEED TRADE MAKERS. WE HAVE SOME OF THOSE
5c Sellers,
Topical Twist-head. Cuban Blossom, Henown,
Also 10c Sellers,
Perfectos, El Captain General.
After July 1st, You Pay the Extra Tax, Until then we Sell at Old Prices. Do About Or Get Left.
Vollers & Hashagen,
GRAIN AND PROVISION DEALERS,
je 30 tf Nutt Street, A. C. L. Crossing.

"Experience is a Dear Teacher."
We have had our EXPERIENCE and have paid for it. So in buying your
Medicines & Filling Prescriptions
from me, you run no risk whatever. It is no EXPERIMENT with us now. We know exactly what we are doing and how to do it. Ask any doctor in this town.
TELEPHONE, store 150, and residence 269.
Yours, for some of your business.
James D. Nutt, The Druggist.
my 22 tf

Carolina Beach and Southport STEAMBOAT LINE.
Following Schedule in Effect After Wednesday, June 8.
Leave Wilmington, daily except Sunday, for Carolina Beach, 9 and 9.15 A. M.; 3 and 6.15 P. M.
Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday—Leave Wilmington, 7.30 P. M.; leave Beach, 8.30 P. M.
Leave Beach, 7 A. M.; 1.00 P. M.; 3.45 P. M.; 6.00 P. M.
Leave Wilmington Sunday, 10 A. M.; 2.30 and 7.30 P. M. Leave Beach, 12.30 P. M.; 6 and 9.30 P. M.
9.15 A. M. boat through for Southport—Leaves Southport, 12.00 M.
Fare on 5.15 and 7.30 P. M boats to pier and return, 15 cents.
J. W. Harper.
je 8 tf

PUBLISHER'S ANNOUNCEMENT.

THE MORNING STAR, the oldest daily newspaper in North Carolina, is published daily except Monday, $5.00 per year, $2.50 for six months, $1.25 for three months, 50 cents for one month to mail subscribers. Delivered to city subscribers at the rate of 45 cents per month for any period from one month to one year.

ADVERTISING RATES (DAILY)—One square one day, $1.00; two days, $1.75; three days, $2.50; four days, $3.00; five days, $3.50; one week, $4.00; two weeks, $6.50; three weeks, $8.50; one month, $10.00; two months, $17.00; three months, $24.00; six months, $40.00; twelve months, $60.00. Ten lines of solid Nonpareil type make one square.

THE WEEKLY STAR is published every Friday morning at $1.00 per year, 60 cents for six months, 30 cents for three months.

All announcements of Fairs, Festivals, Balls, Hops, Picnics, Society Meetings, Political Meetings, &c., will be charged regular advertising rates.

Advertisements discontinued before the time contracted for has expired, charged transient rates for time actually published.

No advertisements inserted in Local Columns at any price.

All announcements and recommendations of candidates for office, whether in the shape of communications or otherwise, will be charged as advertisements.

Payments for transient advertisements must be made in advance. Known parties, or strangers with proper reference, may pay monthly or quarterly, according to contract.

Remittances must be made by Check, Draft, Postal Money Order, Express or in Registered Letter. Only such remittances will be at the risk of the publisher.

Communications, unless they contain important news or discuss briefly and properly subjects of real interest, are not wanted; and, if acceptable in every other way, they will invariably be rejected if the real name of the author is withheld.

Notices of Marriage or Death, Tributes of Respect, Resolutions of Thanks, &c., are charged for as ordinary advertisements, but only half rates when paid for strictly in advance. At this rate 50 cents will pay for a simple announcement of Marriage or Death.

Advertisements inserted once a week in Daily will be charged $1.00 per square for each insertion. Every other day, three-fourths of daily rate. Twice a week, two-thirds of daily rate.

Contract advertisers will not be allowed to exceed their space or advertise anything foreign to their regular business without extra charge at transient rates.

Advertisements kept under the head of "New Advertisements" will be charged fifty per cent. extra.

Advertisements to follow reading matter, or to occupy any special place, will be charged extra according to the position desired.

The Morning Star.

BY WILLIAM H. BERNARD.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

SATURDAY MORNING, JULY 16, 1898.

DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

FOR CONGRESS.

Sixth District—John D. Bellamy, of New Hanover.

FOR SUPERIOR COURT JUDGES.

First District—Hon. George H. Brown, of Beaufort.

Second District—Hon. Henry R. Bryan, of Craven.

Fifth District—Hon. Thomas J. Shaw, of Guilford.

Sixth District—Hon. Oliver H. Allen, of Lenoir.

Seventh District—Hon. Thomas A. McNeill, of Robeson.

Eleventh District—Hon. W. Alexander Hoke, of Lincoln.

FOR SOLICITOR.

Sixth District—Rodolph Duffy, of Onslow.

OPENING THE CAMPAIGN.

Chairman Simmons is now hard at work at Democratic headquarters in Raleigh preparing for the inauguration of the campaign, which it is proposed to begin with big meetings in a number of counties in different sections of the State on the 3d of August. We suppose that centrally located counties in each section, easy of access by railway and otherwise will be selected. These meetings will be a sort of Democratic family re-unions, social as well as political, to which all well-behaved, respectable white people will be welcome, whatever their political affiliations may be. Democratic hospitality will be dispensed in the way of picnics, barbecues, etc., so that no one need go empty but all may fill up on the good things obtainable, into which will be sandwiched big slices of good, sound, straight, pure Democracy. The best speakers in the State will be at these meetings to address the people, and discuss the issues of the day which divide the respective parties.

This is the outline in brief of the plan for inaugurating the campaign and beginning the attack on the enemy. It shows method, a realizing sense of the moral effect of a combined movement in which the best and most substantial people of the communities will participate. It was a happy thought thus bringing the people of the State together, in political-social gatherings, where there will be something besides speaking to entertain them.

As these are to be somewhat in the nature of Democratic family reunions it is quite appropriate, as contemplated, to invite the good women of the State to accompany their husbands, brothers, or sweethearts, if the prefer them to their brothers. In fact they should not only be invited to all Democratic meetings, but they should be enlisted for the campaign, where they would wield a most potent influence for good. Nearly all the white women of North Carolina are Democrats, Democrats both from reason and instinct, for they feel and know that no one is more or as much dependent upon good government as they. There must be good laws for their protection, laws so enforced that they will feel safe in going to a neighbor's house unaccompanied by a male protector, and they know that until the present mongrel gang that rule the State are weeded out of power and Democrats put in their glace they will have no such protection of the laws.

This might look at first sight like an unwarranted statement, but the records will show that during the entire period of Democratic administration in this State there were fewer assaults on women, fewer attempts to enter the homes of women in the absence of their protectors, and fewer burglaries of homes than there were in the two years that the State has been under mongrel rule. We do not mean to say that the ruling powers have directly encouraged this, but we do say that their rule has encouraged the brutal element, who got it into their heads that they had become the dominating power, and this was one of the results. The fact remains, let it be accounted for as it may. We know that there has been more crime of a shocking nature in this State within the past two years than there was in ten years before, and we know that the lawless element was never so bold.

This is one reason and an all-sufficient one why the white women of North Carolina take a deep interest in better government and why they are vitally interested in having a change, and a return of the conditions when they could walk the highways of their own neighborhood without fear and trembling.

When we say there must be white rule in North Carolina we mean that negroes shall not be placed over white men, that white property owners shall not be plundered for the benefit of spoils hunters, and that white women shall not be exposed to the affronts or assaults of brutes who have been encouraged in their fiendish brutality by lax enforcement of the laws, or by the indirect apologies and defences of political mountebanks who pandered to the mob that applauded the apologies. It is for this more than for mere political reforms that the Democracy of this State is now forming into line for the onward movement which is to redeem the the State from misrule, put an end to the shameless scandals that have humiliated and disgraced her, and put her back in the hands of men who will carry conscience into office with them, and guard North Carolina's welfare, happiness and honor as they would their own.

That's what the loyal sons of Democracy in this State have resolved upon, that is to be their inspiration from mountain to sea, and that is the work that Chairman Simmons proposes to inaugurate by those meetings which will be held on the third day of next August. Let the word go out along the line, that Democrats and all good citizens who favor good, honest, respectable white rule may come from near and afar, and give their presence and their moral support to this grand movement to redeem North Carolina from the degrader and the spoiler, and give her the rule of competency, decency and honesty.

IN A QUEER SHAPE.

Some of our Western brethren are commenting upon the unique programme the Republican and Populist leaders are playing in this Congressional district, and it is not at all surprising that it appears to them in the shape of a queer jumble. That is the way it appears to the editor of the Newton *Enterprise* who thus discourses upon it:

"Politics are in a queer shape down in the 6th, the shoestring district. The Pritchard faction controlled the Republican convention. The chairman, secretary and most of the delegates were negroes. They nominated Oliver H. Dockery for Congress and endorsed McKinley and the last National Republican platform. A few days ago the Populist held a convention, and after many ballots Mr. Dockery beat all the regular Populist candidates and received the Populist nomination. Here we have a party which only a few weeks ago was advocating the fusion of Democrats and Populists, on the "white man and white metal" basis, nominating a candidate who is the representative of the "black man and yellow metal" of the district. Only a few months ago it was asserted that the only Pritchard Populists in the State were the handful who voted for him in the Legislature, and that it was a libel on the balance to say that they approved the sending of a "gold bug" to the Senate. The Populists of the Sixth District have either become "gold bugs" or they consider it more important to carry an election than to maintain any show of consistency. Another queer thing about the doings of the Populists down in the Sixth is, that Dr. Norment, the representative of the Russell faction, which has been supposed to be on good terms with the Populists, bolted the Republican Convention and came out as an independent candidate, yet he did not get a vote in the Populist Convention."

It isn't easy for one who takes it for granted that the people are consulted in matters of this kind to understand such jobs, but when the people are not in it and the jobs are put up by a few fellows who expect their pay later on it isn't hard to see through it. The Populist convention—if such a thing could be called a convention—which nominated Dockery knew perfectly well that he had recanted, repudiated free silver, on the strength of which they gave him their support two years ago, and went back bodily into the Republican camp from which he had publicly withdrawn in disgust two years ago. Knowing that they completely ignored their own party and its "principles" when they made him their nominee for Congress, over Populists who have been fighting the party's battles ever since it was organized. Of course the only reasons which could have influenced them to such shameful, stultifying action must have been mercenary. They expect a quid pro quo, in the event of Dockery's election.

Norment didn't figure with the Populists, because Dockery got in his work first, before Norment was lugged into the arena by Governor Russell's manipulation, to make trouble for Dockery, whom he despises a good deal more than he does the ordinary "savage." When it is discovered, however, that Dockery will not come down and leave the way clear for Norment, Norment will come down and get out of Dockery's way. The "independent" Republican candidate hardly ever remains in to the finish.

As a kaleidoscopic exhibition of variegated politics the picture of Rep-Pop politics in this section of the State, especially in this district, must be an interesting and perhaps an amusing one to our Western friends, who are not accustomed to such unique mixes.

MINOR MENTION.

When the Southern iron producing and iron manufacturing States began to forge to the front as competitors in the manufacture of pig iron and plain castings, the steel manufacturers in the North consoled themselves with the belief that the competition would be practically confined to these. Experts assured them that Southern ores were not adapted to the manufacture of steel, because they contained too much phosphorus. This was true as to the Bessemer steel, which was then in common use, but since then such progress has been made in the manufacture of steel by the open-hearth process for which Southern ores are adapted that this kind of steel can now be made at less cost than the Bessemer, and it is better steel, and is therefore rapidly coming to the front and pushing Bessemer to the rear. In 1896 there were eighty-eight open-hearth plants in operation while there are ninety-nine now, with an additional annual capacity of more than a million tons. As Southern ores are adapted to this process, and as the product is better and cheaper than Bessemer steel, it means that the steel-making industry in the South is destined to become a great one.

* *
*

With the fall of Santiago the campaign in Cuba closes for the present and possibly is at an end, for as it is not contemplated to move on Havana for some time there may be no occasion to move on it at all. Since there is no further need of ships at Santiago the blockade could be made so close on Havana that it could be starved into surrender, without firing a gun. With the example of Cervera's fleet, and of Toral's army before him it will be much easier to bring Gen. Blanco to terms, especially when he knows that he is thrown entirely on his own resources, and can hope for no support from Spain. The concession made to Gen. Toral in receding from the demand for an unconditional surrender was an exceedingly clever piece of management for it got possession of the city without the firing of another gun, or the loss of another life, when both the elements and sickness among our soldiers were against us; and by sending the Spanish garrison back to Spain we are relieved of the expense of feeding, guarding and caring for them. If we had killed the last one of them we could not have more effectually eliminated them from contest, for once back in Spain they will never see Cuba again, or any other of Spain's colonies in dispute, for Spain has no ships to transport them. Therefore while there was a show of generosity in this concession, which was soothing to the pride of the Spanish soldiers it was an exceedingly shrewd piece of business and does credit to whoever suggested it. It was a more complete victory than we could have won with shot and shell and rifle, and cost no blood.

CURRENT COMMENT.

—— Naval experts will find one lesson impressed by history as well as by the naval battles with Spain, and that is the fact that the American sailors are the best fighters and the best gunners that ever manned a ship.—*Louisville Dispatch, Dem.*

—— A glance over the list of killed, wounded and missing in recent battles and skirmishes does away with the unstable assertion that the majority of men in the regular army, and in the navy, are of alien birth. The names are, for the most part, American names, such as one would encounter on the poll list of any district in Philadelphia. This is America and it is Americans who are fighting for her honor.—*Philadelphia Press, Rep.*

Suffered 20 Years.

MRS. MARY LEWIS, wife of a prominent farmer, and well known by all old residents near Belmont, N. Y., writes: "For twenty-seven years I had been a constant sufferer from nervous prostration, and paid large sums of money for doctors and advertised remedies without benefit. Three years ago my condition was alarming; the least noise would startle and unnerve me. I was unable to sleep, had a number of sinking spells and slowly grew worse. I began using Dr. Miles' Restorative Nervine and Nerve and Liver Pills. At first the medicine seemed to have no effect, but after taking a few bottles I began to notice a change; I rested better at night, my appetite began to improve and I rapidly grew better, until now I am as nearly restored to health as one of my age may expect. God bless Dr. Miles' Nervine."

Dr. Miles' Remedies are sold by all druggists under a positive guarantee, first bottle benefits or money refunded. Book on diseases of the heart and nerves free. Address,

Dr. Miles' Nervine Restores Health

DR. MILES MEDICAL CO., Elkhart, Ind.

Use Dr. Miles' Nerve Plasters for SPINAL WEAKNESS. All druggists sell 'em for 25c.

No morphine or opium in Dr. Miles's Pain Pill Cure All Pain. "One cent a dose." For sale by all Druggists. Change. je 25 1y sa tu th

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.

— Monroe *Journal:* Mr. L. L. Pyron, aged about 22 years, a son of Mr. S. H. Pyron, of Unionville, died Saturday night of an attack which the doctor pronounced to be appendicitis, after five weeks of severe illness.

—Southport *Standard:* After an illness of several months the death of Mrs. Mary Dosher, relict to the late Richard Dosher occurred yesterday (Wednesday) morning. She was one of the oldest citizens and most highly esteemed woman of our town, having attained the ripe age of 74 years.

— Winston *Journal:* Word comes here of a serious shooting affray at Sandy Ridge, Stokes county, Sunday. John D. Hundley, aged 21 years, shot and killed instantly Bob Ziglar, while attending church. The excited crowd undertook to capture young Hundley, and he shot three more negroes. Hundley has not yet been arrested.

— Tarboro *Southerner:* Thirteen is no longer an unlucky number. During the severe electric storm of last Saturday night, a small house on Hope Lodge farm, in which were sleeping thirteen colored children, was struck by lightning. The current came down the chimney, passed over the floor, went under one of the beds, turned over some furniture and then darted through the floor, killing a dog under the house as it went out.

— Dunn *Union:* The Populist leaders in this county are somewhat at sea. They do not know exactly which way to go or what to do. The voters of their party are inclined to be independent and they fear that they can't be induced to vote for and with the Republicans as they did two years ago. ——There are quite a number of cases of fever through the country. We are informed that one family in Sampson county, about fifteen miles from here, has been visited terribly by fever. The father, mother and two children have died, and last week there were four of the children left sick with fever and in a critical condition.

— Gastonia *Gazette:* The yield which Mr. W. B. Smith got from three pecks of red chaff wheat sown on three quarters of an acre was nineteen bushels and it pleases him right well, as it ought to. This means a yield of over twenty-five bushels to the acre on land which was not specially enriched for wheat growing. —— A cat old enough to be on the retired list is still getting around lively enough at Mr. Jno. W. Gamble's. He was a kitten when Seymour and Blair were the Democratic presidential candidates, and was given the name of Seymour. That was way back yonder in '68, which makes the cat thirty years old.

TWINKLINGS.

— Flim—"I hear the hands at the clock factory have struck." Flam—"Yes; they objected to the long hours."

— May—"Do you suppose Belle will buy that bonnet she was speaking to us about?" Blanche—"I guess so; she said she couldn't afford it."

— Literally Speaking: "My wife got me into an awful scrape this morning." "How?" "She'd been using my razor to sharpen a lead pencil."—*New York Journal.*

— "Confound these consumers!" exclaimed the wheelman, as he gazed at his punctured tire. He had heard something about the tacks always coming out of the consumer.—*Boston Transcript.*

— "The Thompsons can't decide what to name their twins." "Well, if the twins resemble their other children, they should call one Vesuvius and the other Terror."—*Chicago Record.*

— Sagasta—"Hooray! We'll soon have those American pigs where we want them." The Queen—"How?" Sagasta—"Why, your Majesty, before long we won't have any more warships to destroy; then what will they do?"

—"There really is not much inducement to go to the seashore this Summer." "Why not? "Why, you can stay in the city and wear a bicycle skirt that's almost as short as the skirt of your bathing suit."

— "It is sad," murmured the musing theorizer, "to think that, as a great statesman once said, 'every man has his price.'" "Yes," admitted the intensely practical worker, "and it is a sad fact that half the time he can't get it."—*Tit-Bits.*

— Commercial Traveller (to boy who has answered the bell)—"I want the boots. You're not the boot, surely?" Boy—"No, sir; I'm the socks." Commercial Traveller—"Socks, you impudent young rascal; what do you mean?" Boy—"Why, you see, sir, I'm under the boots."

— "How did they come to release that fellow who was suspected of being a Spanish spy?" "Why, they caught him shooting craps with some of the other prisons. Of course that proved his innocence. A Spaniard couldn't shoot anything."

— Mr. Wiggles—"What is that queer-looking musical instrument over there?" Mr. Waggles (promptly)—"That is a hewgag." Mr. Wiggles—"How do you know it is a hewgag?" Mr. Waggles—"Because I don't know what a hewgag is, and I don't know what that is, and so it must be a hewgag."—*Somerville Journal.*

—— Without intervention on the part of the United States, the conflict in Cuba would probably have gone on into another ten years' war, if desolation had not ended it sooner.—*Savannah News, Dem.*

Beats the Klondike.

Mr. A. C. Thomas, of Marysville, Tex., has found a more valuable discovery than has yet been made in the Klondike. For years he suffered untold agony from consumption, accompanied by hemorrhages; and was absolutely cured by Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs and Colds. He declares that gold is of little value in comparison with this marvelous cure; would have it, even if it cost a hundred dollars a bottle. Asthma, Bronchitis and all throat and lung affections are positively cured by Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption. Trial bottles free at R. R. BELLAMY's Drug Store. Regular size 50 cts. and $1. Guaranteed to cure or price refunded. †

Persons troubled with diarrhœa will be interested in the experience of Mr. W. M. Bush, clerk of Hotel Dorrance, Providence, R. I. He says: "For several years I have been almost a constant sufferer from diarrhœa, the frequent attacks completely prostrating me and rendering me unfit for my duties at this hotel. About two years ago a travelling salesman kindly gave me a small bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhœa Remedy. Much to my surprise and delight its effects were immediate. Whenever I felt symptoms of the disease I would fortify myself against the attack with a few doses of this valuable remedy. The result has been very satisfactory and almost complete relief from the affliction." For sale by R. R. BELLAMY, druggist. †

CASTORIA. Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought

Marriage Chances.

Between 15 and 19 only one girl out of 73 marries. Marriages used to be much earlier, and Miss Austen's delightful Marion Dashwood maintained that after 24 a woman could no longer expect to be loved for herself. In the old novels 19 was about the extreme limit of age for a heroine.

Between 20 and 24 one girl out of 13 marries, but the most marrying age for spinsters (one in eight) is between 25 and 29. After 25 young ladies were called "thorn backs" by the much marrying Puritans of New England, who preferred widows.

Widows throughout life have a greater chance of remarrying than girls have of marrying. The elder Mr. Weller, has prophesied in vain. "A little widow is a dangerous thing," probably because it is easier to glide into confidences with a lady who has known affliction. Widows from 21 to 34 are especially noted for what, from the point of view of girls, is mere poaching.

A widower remarries more than bachelors marry. A widower from 25 to 34 belongs to the most marrying group in existence, except perhaps tutors of colleges.—New York World.

Easy Practicing.

Mrs. Fizzletop has been making an earnest effort to induce her son Johnny to learn to play the piano. A few days ago Mrs. Fizzletop called up stairs:

"Why aren't you practicing your piece, Johnny?"

"I am."

"You are not. You haven't touched the piano for the last half hour."

"I've been practicing all the same. There are pauses in the march, and I am practicing them over and over until I know them perfectly."—Pearson's Weekly.

A Brave Horse.

She—John, are you perfectly sure that this horse is not afraid of trains?

John—I should say he wasn't. On the contrary, he runs right into them.—London Fun.

Free Pills.

Send your address to H. E. Bucklen & Co., Chicago, and get a free sample box of Dr. King's New Life Pills. A trial will convince you of their merits. These pills are easy in action and are particularly effective in the cure in the cure of Constipation and Sick Headache. For Malaria and Liver troubles they have been proved invaluable. They are guaranteed to be perfectly free from every deleterious substance and to be purely vegetable. They do not weaken by their action, but by giving tone to the stomach and bowels greatly invigorate the system. Regular size 25c. per box. Sold by R. R. BELLAMY, Druggist. †

"Our baby has been continually troubled with colic and cholera infantum since his birth, and all that we could do for him did not seem to give more than temporary relief, until we tried Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhœa Remedy. Since giving that remedy he has not been troubled. We want to give you this testimonial as an evidence of our gratitude, not that you need it to advertise your meritorious remedy.—G. M. LAW, Keokuk, Ia." For sale by R. R. BELLAMY, druggist. †

Wholesale Prices Current.

The quotations are always given as accurately as possible, but the STAR will not be responsible for any variations from the actual market price of the articles quoted.

☞ The following quotations represent Wholesale Prices generally. In making up small orders higher prices have to be charged.

BAGGING—			
2 ℔ Jute	6½	@	6¾
Standard	7	@	7¼
WESTERN SMOKED—			
Hams ₩ ℔	12	@	14
Sides ₩ ℔		@	8
Shoulders ₩ ℔		@	7
DRY SALTED—			
Sides ₩ ℔	6	@	6¼
Shoulders ₩ ℔		@	6½
BARRELS—Spirits Turpentine—			
Second-hand, each		@	1 10
New New York, each		@	1 20
New City, each		@	1 10
BEESWAX ₩ ℔		@	24
BRICKS—			
Wilmington ₩ M	5 00	@	7 00
Northern	9 00	@	14 00
BUTTER—			
North Carolina ₩ ℔	15	@	18
Northern	18	@	25
CORN MEAL—			
Per bushel, in sacks		@	50
Virginia Meal		@	50
COTTON TIES—₩ bundle	80	@	85
CANDLES—₩ ℔—			
Sperm	18	@	25
Adamantine	8	@	11
CHEESE—₩ ℔—			
Northern Factory	10	@	11
Dairy, Cream		@	11
State	10½	@	12
COFFEE—₩ ℔—			
Laguyra	12	@	16
Rio	8	@	10
DOMESTICS—			
Sheeting, 4-4, ₩ yard		@	5¼
Yarns, ₩ bunch	18	@	20
EGGS—₩ dozen		@	12
FISH—			
Mackerel, No. 1, ₩ barrel	22 00	@	30 00
Mackerel, No. 1, ₩ half-bbl.	11 00	@	15 00
Mackerel, No. 2, ₩ barrel	16 00	@	18 00
Mackerel, No. 2 ₩ half-bbl.	8 00	@	9 00
Mackerel, No. 3, ₩ barrel	13 00	@	14 00
Mullets, ₩ barrel		@	3 50
Mullets, ₩ pork barrel		@	6 50
N. C. Roe Herring, ₩ keg	3 00	@	3 25
Dry Cod, ₩ ℔	5	@	10
" Extra	4 35	@	4 50
FLOUR—₩ ℔—			
Low grade		@	3 50
Choice		@	3 75
Straight	4 50	@	4 75
First Patent		@	5 25
GLUE—₩ ℔	7½	@	8½
GRAIN—₩ bushel—			
Corn, from store, bgs—White	50	@	52½
Car load, in bags—White	50	@	20½
Oats, from store		@	45
Oats, Rust Proof		@	45
Cow Peas	90	@	1 00
HIDES—₩ ℔—			
Green		@	8
Dry		@	12
HAY, ₩ 100 ℔s—			
Clover Hay	80	@	85
Rice Straw		@	50
Eastern		@	90
Western		@	90
North River		@	85
HOOP IRON, ₩ ℔	1¾	@	2
LARD, ₩ ℔—			
Northern	5½	@	7¼
North Carolina	6	@	10½
LIME, ₩ barrel	1 15	@	1 25
LUMBER (city sawed) ₩ M ft—			
Ship Stuff, resawed	18 00	@	20 00
Rough-edge Plank	15 00	@	16 00
West India cargoes, according to quality	13 00	@	18 00
Dressed Flooring, seasoned	18 00	@	22 00
Scantling and Board, com'n	14 00	@	15 00
MOLASSES, ₩ gallon—			
Barbadoes, in hogshead		@	26
Barbadoes in barrels		@	28
Porto Rico, in hogsheads		@	27
Porto Rico, in barrels		@	28
Sugar-House, in hogsheads	12	@	14
Sugar-House, in barrels	14	@	15
Syrup, in barrels	12	@	15
NAILS, ₩ keg, Cut, 60d basis	1 40	@	1 50
PORK, ₩ barrel—			
City Mess	11 50	@	12 00
Rump		@	12 00
Prime		@	11 50
ROPE, ₩ ℔	10	@	22
SALT, ₩ sack Alum		@	1 10
Liverpool		@	70
Lisbon		@	
American		@	70
On 125 ₩ Sacks		@	45
SHINGLES, 7-inch, ₩ M	5 00	@	6 50
Common	1 60	@	2 25
Cypress Saps	2 50	@	3 50
SUGAR, ₩ ℔—Standard Gran'd	5⅝	@	5¾
Standard A		@	5½
White Extra C		@	5
Extra C, Golden		@	4¾
C. Yellow		@	4¾
SOAP, ₩ ℔—Northern	3¼	@	4
STAVES, ₩ M—W. O. barrel	6 00	@	14 00
R. O. Hogshead		@	10 00
TIMBER, ₩ M feet—Shipping		@	9 00
Mill, Prime		@	7 00
Mill, Fair	6 50	@	6 50
Common Mill	4 00	@	3 50
Inferior to Ordinary		@	3 00
SHINGLES, N. C. Cypress sawed			
₩ M 6x24 heart	7 50	@	8 50
" Sap	5 00	@	6 00
5x24 Heart	4 50	@	5 00
" Sap	4 00	@	4 50
6x24 Heart	6 00	@	6 50
" Sap	5 00	@	5 50
TALLOW, ₩ ℔		@	6
WHISKEY, ₩ gallon, Northern	1 00	@	2 00
North Carolina	1 00	@	2 00
WOOL ₩ ℔—Unwashed	9	@	15

BRUIN ON A COWCATCHER.

After He Got Off There Was a Lively Bear Hunt.

Not long ago as a railroad train was passing through Wilder's cut, near Olcut Run, Pa., the engineer was astonished to see a black bear coming around a sharp curve. The cut is so narrow that there is hardly room for a man to stand aside and allow an engine to pass without striking him.

Bruin was more amazed than the engineer. Instead of stepping aside he reared on his haunches and awaited events. The locomotive was running less than 20 miles an hour, for the place is a dangerous one. Upon seeing the bear the engineer shut off steam and applied the brakes, but the distance was too short to escape an accident. The cowcatcher slid under the hind legs of the brute and lifted him off the ground.

Thinking all trouble was over, the engineer put on steam once more, while the fireman climbed out of the cab window and stole along the guard rail to find out what had become of the bear. He was there, clasping the cowcatcher, the lower part of his body just grazing the ground and his head almost reaching the bottom of the headlight. He seemed to understand that the only thing he could do was to hold fast, and he did so during the run to the next station, ten miles distant. The station agent was standing at the depot door as the train approached. The sight of a full grown bear on the cowcatcher fairly took away his breath.

As soon as the engine came to a standstill bruin slipped from his perch and made a break for freedom. This took him straight toward the agent, who dashed through the door, slammed it shut, leaped through the rear door and went up the street at a furious rate, calling out: "Bear! Bear! Somebody get a gun!"

Soon the town was in a turmoil, a yelling crowd following in hot pursuit of the bear, some of the boys pelting him with stones. Suddenly a big shepherd dog bounced out of a yard and dashed after the bear. Bruin paused but a minute or two, but when he passed on the rash dog had no future interest in the proceedings.

At the street corner a lawyer carrying a double barreled gun came face to face with the bear, but the latter turned down the nearest alley.

The crowd increased and encircled the frightened animal, making escape impossible. Finding himself at bay, bruin backed up against the barn, rearing on his haunches. The lawyer sent two bullets into the bear, whereupon the wounded animal charged the crowd. One urchin fell, was trampled upon and had a leg broken. The lawyer slipped another bullet into his gun and sent the shot through bruin's head and finished him.

By this time the engineer and fireman recalled the fact that a trainload of passengers were waiting at the station and hurried back and resumed their official duties after a bear hunt of about 20 minutes.—Boston Transcript.

Diplomacy.

Suffragist—If you are elected, will you cut the street through to the Henchbury district? That's what we want to know.

Aspirant—I think I can state positively that in case of my election it will be my purpose to promote the interest of the Henchbury district in all possible ways.

Suffragist—But I'm opposed to the Henchbury crowd.

Aspirant—I was about to say, when you interrupted me, that it will be my purpose to promote the interests of the Henchbury district in all possible ways, but that in my opinion the best way to do this is to consult the interests of the whole city rather than any part of it, and that, in a word, there is no hurry about cutting a street through the Henchbury district. I hope I make myself tolerably distinct?—Boston Transcript

"I have used Chamberlain's Cough Remedy in my family for years and always with good results," says My W. B. Cooper, of El Rio, Cal. "For small children we find it especially effective." For sale by R. R. BELLAMY, druggist. †

CASTORIA. Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought

Strength!

IF YOU ARE "ALL RUNDOWN" AND FEEL TIRED AND LISTLESS AND NEED A TONIC TO RESTORE YOUR STRENGTH USE

"Sterilized Malt Extract."

Recommended by Physicians all over the country and is especially indicated in convalescence, general debility of nursing mothers, loss of appetite and in insomnia, and is especially gratifying and welcome to the most delicate stomach.

There is no better preparation of its kind on the market than "Sterilized Malt Extract." It is absolutely pure and wholesome, and for the sake of the poor as well as the rich we sell it at 20 cents per bottle. Special price by the dozen.

J. HICKS BUNTING,

Wholesale and Retail Druggist, &c.

N. B.—Come see our "Strong Man" in the window. jy 10 tf

Barbadoes

Molasses

Of Our Own Importation

Now on Hand and

New Crop to Arrive.

WE CARRY ALL GRADES, STYLES AND PRICES.

The Worth Company.

jy 3 tf

COMMERCIAL.

WILMINGTON MARKET

STAR OFFICE, July 15.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.—Market firm at 25 cents per gallon for machine-made casks and 24½ cents for country casks.

ROSIN.—Market steady at 95c per bbl for Strained and $1.00 for Good Strained.

TAR—Market quiet at $1.25 per bbl of 280 ℔s.

CRUDE TURPENTINE.—Market firm at $1.00 per barrel for Hard, $1.50 for Dip, and $1.50 for Virgin.

Quotations same day last year.—Spirits turpentine, quiet, 23½, 23c; rosin quiet, 1.25, $1.30; tar firm, $1.15; crude turpentine firm, $1.30, $1.80, $1.90.

RECEIPTS.

Spirits turpentine	214
Rosin	416
Tar	118
Crude turpentine	129

Receipts same day last year—274 casks spirits turpentine, 850 bbls rosin, 120 bbls tar, 54 bbls crude turpentine.

COTTON.

Market firm on a basis of 5¾c per pound for middling. Quotations:

Ordinary	3 5-16	cts. ₩ ℔
Good Ordinary	4⅜	" "
Low Middling	5 5-16	" "
Middling	5¾	" "
Good Middling	6	" "

Same day last year, middling 7¼c.

Receipts—0 bales; same day last year, 10.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

PEANUTS—North Carolina—Prime, 60 to 65c per bushel of 28 pounds; Extra Prime, 70c; Fancy, 75c. Virginia—Extra Prime, 75c; Fancy, 75c; Spansh 70@80c.

CORN—Firm; 50 to 52½ cents per bushel.

ROUGH RICE.—$1.00 to 1.05 per bushel.

N. C. BACON.—Steady; hams, 10 to 11c per pound; shoulders, 6 to 7c; sides, 7 to 8c.

SHINGLES.—Per thousand, five-inch, hearts and saps, $1.60 to 2,25; six-six, $2.25 to 3.25; seven-inch; $5.50 to 6.50.

TIMBER—Market steady at $2.50 to 6.50 per M.

Cotton and Naval Stores.

WEEKLY STATEMENT.

RECEIPTS.
For week ended July 15, 1898.

Cotton.	Spirits.	Rosin.	Tar.	Crude.
17	1,161	4,340	1,011	368

RECEIPTS.
For week ended July 16, 1897.

Cotton.	Spirits.	Rosin.	Tar.	Crude.
11	1,354	5,506	406	258

EXPORTS.
For week ended July 15, 1898.

	Cotton.	Spirits.	Rosin.	Tar.	Crude.
Domestic	26	350	59	459	262
Foreign	00	000	00	000	000
	26	350	59	459	262

EXPORTS.
For week ended July 16, 1897.

	Cotton.	Spirits.	Rosin.	Tar.	Crude.
Domestic	394	672	20	875	406
Foreign	000	1,000	12,198	1,100	000
	394	1,672	12,218	1,932	406

STOCKS.
Ashore and Afloat July 15, 1898.

	Ashore.	Afloat.	Total.
Cotton	6,640	64	6,704
Spirits	1,601	91	1,692
Rosin	56,402	1,542	57,944
Tar	2,724	8	2,732
Crude	226	000	226

STOCKS.
Ashore and Afloat July 16, 1897.

Cotton.	Spirits.	Rosin.	Tar.	Crude.
1,840	1,798	23,535	1,898	382

FINANCIAL MARKETS.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

NEW YORK, July 15.—Money on call steady at 1¼ per cent., last loan being at 1¼ per cent. Prime mercantile paper 3¾@4 per cent. Sterling exchange steady; actual business in bankers' bills 485¾@486 for demand; 484¼@484¾ for sixty days. Posted rates 485½ and 487. Commercial bills 483@484 Silver certificates 59@59½. Bar silver 59¼. Mexican dollars 45⅝. Government bonds were quoted easier; U. S. new 4's, registered, ex int. 123 @125; do. coupon, 124@125; U. S. 4's 109¾@110¼; do. coupon, 110@111; U. S. 2's, 95; U. S. 5's, registered, ex int. 111@112; do. 5's, coupon, 112¼@113¼. State bonds—N. C. 6's 125; 4's 102.

NAVAL STORES MARKETS.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

NEW YORK, July 15.—Rosin steady; strained, common to good, $1 35@1 40. Spirits turpentine firm.

CHARLESTON, July 15.—Spirits turpentine firm at 23½c; no sales. Rosin quiet and unchanged; no sales.

SAVANNAH, July 15.—Spirits turpentine 25c bid; sales 300 casks; receipts 1,729 casks. Rosin firm; sales 3,556 barrels; receipts 416 barrels; closed: A, B, C, D 95c, E $1 05, F $1 15, G $1 30, H, I $1 40, K $1 45, M $1 50, N $1 60; window glass $1 75, water white $1 85.

COTTON MARKETS.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

NEW YORK July 15.— The feeling in cotton futures speculative circles to-day was against the putting out of extensive new ventures on either side of the account, due in part to an indifferent response by Liverpool to our rally of yesterday, further yellow fever talk, conflicting crop news, absence of outside speculative interest, and a desire to get a more definite idea of the new crop.

NEW YORK, July 15.—Cotton quiet; middling uplands 6 3-16c.

Cotton futures closed quiet; sales 49,300 bales at quotations: July 6.04c, August 6.05c, September 6.04c, October 6.05c, November 6.05c, December 6.08c, January 6.12c, February 6.16c; March 6.19c, April 6.22c.

Spot cotton closed quiet; middling uplands 6 3-16c; middling gulf 6 7-16c; sales 1,201 bales.

Net receipts — bales; gross receipts 322 bales; exports to Great Britain 200 bales; exports to the Continent 100 bales; forwarded 218 bales; sales to spinners 1,201 bales; stock (actual) 103,964 bales.

Weekly—Net receipts 416 bales; gross receipts 4,565 bales; exports to Great Britain 1,024 bales; to France 265 bales; to the Continent 1,872 bales; forwarded 1,814 bales; sales 6,253 bales; sales to spinners 1,278 bales.

Total to-day—Net receipts 1,523 bales; exports to Great Britain 200 bales; exports to the Continent 1,987 bales; stock 277,486 bales.

Consolidated—Net receipts 9,347 bales; exports to Great Britain 3,526 bales; exports to France 265 bales; exports to the Continent 19,480 bales.

Total since September 1st—Net receipts 8,482,607 bales; exports to Great Britain 3,443,151 bales; exports to France 812,510 bales; exports to the Continent 2,948,848 bales.

July 15.—Galveston, quiet at 5 13-16, net receipts 152 bales; Norfolk, quiet at 6¼c, net receipts 48 bales; Baltimore, nominal at 6¼c, net receipts 376 bales; Boston, dull at 6 3-16c, net receipts 42 bales; Wilmington, firm at 5¾c, net receipts 2 bales; Philadelphia, quiet at 6 7-16c, net receipts — bales; Savannah, quiet at 5¾c; net receipts 12 bales; New Orleans, quiet at 5 13-16c, net receipts 812 bales; Mobile, nominal at 5¾c, net receipts 55 bales; Memphis, dull at 5¾c, net receipts 33 bales; Augusta, steady at 6¼c, net receipts 307 bales; Charleston, quiet at —c, net receipts 14 bales.

NEW YORK, July 15.—The following are the total net receipts of cotton at all ports since September 1, 1897: Galveston, 1,907,359 bales; New Orleans, 2,666,129; Mobile, 363,174; Savannah, 1,186,540; Charleston, 471,100; Wilmington, 321,546; Norfolk, 575,138; Baltimore, 74,623; New York, 160,434; Boston, 222,746; Newport News, 15,661; Philadelphia, 84,021; Brunswick, 244,382; Port Arthur, 11,359; Pensacola, 113,423; Port Royal, 65,972. Total, 8,492,607 bales.

PRODUCE MARKETS.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

NEW YORK, July 15.—Flour was quiet but steady with wheat. Wheat—Spot firmer; No. 2 red 89c; options opened easy on unfavorable cable news, but rallied and were steady to firm all day on strength in cash wheat circles and the rise in corn; closed 1¼c higher on July, ¼c up on late months; No. 2 red July closed 81¼c; September closed 72¾c; December closed 72¼c. Corn—Spot strong; No. 2 38¼@38⅜c; options were strong all day with active covering inspired by hot weather news; closed 1c net higher; July closed 36⅝c; September closed 37¾c; December closed 38⅝. Oats—Spot quiet; No. 2 28c; options were quiet but stronger, with corn closing at 1c net advance; July closed 27c. Beef steady. Cut meats steady; pickled bellies 5½@7c; do. shoulders 4@4¼c; do. hams 7½@8c. Lard firm; Western steam closed at $5 90; July $5 95, nominal; refined higher. Pork steady; mess $10 00@10 50. Butter steady; Western creamery 13½@17; do. factory 11@12½c; Elgins 17c; imitation creamery 12@14½c; State dairy 12½@16c; do. creamery 14c. Cheese steady; large white fancy 7c. Potatoes firm; new $2 75@3 00. Cotton seed oil steady; prime crude 18½c; prime summer yellow 23½c bid. Petroleum firm. Rice steady. Cabbage firm; Long Island $1 00@1 25 per barrel. Coffee—Spot Rio dull and featureless; No. 7 invoice 6½c; No. 7 jobbing 6⅞; Cordova 8½@15c. Sugar—raw firm and held higher; fair refining 3½c; centrifugal 96 test 4½c; refined firm.

CHICAGO, July 15.—A bulge in corn, due to buying on dry weather, caused strength in all pits to day. September closed ⅛@¼c higher. Corn advanced ⅛@⅜c. Oats rose ⅛c. Pork left 10c and Lard and Ribs 2½c each up.

CHICAGO, July 15.—Cash quotations: Flour—the market was steady. Wheat—No. 2 spring 74¾@75½c; No. 3 spring 70@75c; No. 2 red 75@75½c. Corn—No. 2 32¾@33c. Oats—No. 2 23¼c; No. 2 white free on board, 27c; No. 3 white free on board, 25¼@25½c. Rye—No. 2 48c. Mess pork, per bbl., $9 90@9 95. Lard, per 100 ℔s., $5 60@5 62. Short rib sides, loose, $5 45@5 80. Dry salted shoulders, boxed, $4 75@5 00. Short clear sides, boxed, $6 00@6 20.

The leading futures ranged as follows, opening, highest, lowest and closing: Wheat—No. 2 July 73, 73¾, 72¾, 73½; September 67@67¼, 67⅞, 67, 67¾; December 67¼@67⅝, 67⅞@68, 67¼, 67⅞c. Corn—July 32, 33, 32, 32⅞; September 32@32⅛, 33⅛, 32, 33⅛c; December 32⅝, 33⅞, 32⅝, 33⅞c; May 34⅞, 36, 34⅞, 36c. Oats—July 22¾, 23½, 22¾, 23½; September 19⅛, 19¼, 19⅛, 19⅝@19¾c; May 21⅝, 22¼@22¾, 21⅝, 22¼@22⅜. Pork, per bbl.—July 9 90; September $9 95, 10 15, 9 92½, 10 05. Lard per 100 ℔s—September $5 67½, 5 72½, 5 65, 5 67½; October $5 72½, 5 77½, 5 70, 5 72½. Ribs per 100 ℔s.—September $5 67½, 5 75, 5 67½, 5 72½; October $5 77½, 5 80, 5 70, 5 75.

BALTIMORE, July 15.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat easy—Spot 82½@82¾c; month 80⅜@80½c; August 75@75¼c; September 73½@73¾c. Southern wheat by sample 75@83½c. Corn strong—spot and month 36@36¼c; September 37@37¼c; Southern white corn 39c. Oats firm; No. 2 white 30@31c.

FOREIGN MARKET.

By Cable to the Morning Star.

LIVERPOOL, July 15, 4 P. M.—Cotton—Spot in fair demand; prices hardening; American middling 3 15-32d. The sales of the day were 13,000 bales, of which 500 were for speculation and export and included 11,000 bales American. Receipts 9,000 bales, including 8,400 bales American. Futures opened steady with a moderate demand and closed quiet; American middling (l. m. c.): July 3 16-64d seller; July and August 3 25-64@3 26-64d buyer; August and September 3 25-64d seller; September and October 3 24-64d seller; October and November 3 23-64d seller; November and December 3 22-64@3 23-64d seller; December and January 3 22-64@3 23-64d seller; January and February 3 22-64@3 23-64d seller; February and March 3 23-64d buyer; March and April 3 24-64d seller; April and May 3 24-64@3 25-64d buyer.

MARINE.

ARRIVED.

Steamship Croatan, 826 tons, McKee, Georgetown, H G Smallbones.

Stmr A P Hurt, Robeson, Fayetteville, Jas Madden.

Schr Josie, 140 tons, Dionne, Baltimore, Geo Harriss, Son & Co.

CLEARED.

Stmr A P Hurt, Robeson, Fayetteville, Jas Madden.

Schr Margaret B Roper, 394 tons, Cranmer, New York, Geo Harriss, Son & Co.

EXPORTS.

COASTWISE.

NEW YORK—Schr Margaret B Roper—296 piling; vessel by Geo Harriss, Son & Co, cargo by J H McDowell, Jr.

MARINE DIRECTORY.

List of Vessels in the Port of Wilmington, N. C., July 16, 1898.

SCHOONERS.

Josie, 140 tons, Dionne, Geo Harriss, Son & Co.

Albert L Butler, 291 tons, Leland, Geo Harriss, Son & Co.

John Russell, 186 tons, Thomas, Geo Harriss, Son & Co.

Riga (Russ), 799 tons, Erting, Paterson, Downing & Co. [At quarantine.]

Isaach H Tillyer, 568 tons, French, Geo Harriss, Son & Co. In distress.

Frank S Hall, 152 tons, Moore, Geo Harriss, Son & Co.

BRIGS.

Starlight, 243 tons, Rhodes, Geo Harriss, Son & Co.

BARGES.

Carrie L Tyler, Shierlock, Navassa Guano Company.

BARQUENTINE.

Anna (Dan), 283 tons, Bech, Paterson, Downing & Co.

SANTAL-MIDY

Arrests discharges from the urinary organs in either sex in 48 hours. It is superior to Copaiba, Cubeb, or Injections, and free from all bad smell or other inconveniences.

SANTAL-MIDY is contained in small Capsules, which bear the name in black letters, without which none are genuine. MIDY

AN OPEN LETTER To MOTHERS.

WE ARE ASSERTING IN THE COURTS OUR RIGHT TO THE EXCLUSIVE USE OF THE WORD "CASTORIA," AND "PITCHER'S CASTORIA," AS OUR TRADE MARK.

I, DR. SAMUEL PITCHER, *of Hyannis, Massachusetts, was the originator of* "CASTORIA," *the same that has borne and does now bear* *on every the fac-simile signature of* Chas. H. Fletcher *wrapper. This is the original* "CASTORIA" *which has been used in the homes of the Mothers of America for over thirty years.*

LOOK CAREFULLY *at the wrapper and see that it is the kind you have always bought* *on the and has the signature of* Chas. H. Fletcher *wrapper. No one has authority from me to use my name except The Centaur Company, of which Chas. H. Fletcher is President.*

March 24, 1898. Samuel Pitcher, M. D.

Do Not Be Deceived.

Do not endanger the life of your child by accepting a cheap substitute which some druggist may offer you (because he makes a few more pennies on it), the ingredients of which **even he** does not know.

"The Kind You Have Always Bought"

BEARS THE SIGNATURE OF

Chas. H. Fletcher.

Insist on Having

The Kind That Never Failed You.

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, 77 MURRAY STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

England's Food Supply.

Where would England be in case of war? She gets her bread from America, her butter from Denmark, her cheese from Canada, eggs and other trifles from the continent, and —it has just been discovered—now gets much of her milk supply from France.

Milk doesn't sound very warlike. "As mild as milk" is a proverbial phrase. Still it is necessary to the fit nutrition of the future defenders of Britain, and there is considerable complaint in England about becoming dependent for such a prime necessity of baby life upon a possible enemy at war.

London's egg supply has long come from France, and as her coffins have come from the same lively country it has been the grewsome custom to import Parisian eggs in Parisian coffins of he cheaper sort, using the latter temporarily as packing boxes.

The difficulty may be met by an international agreement declaring baby's milk can contraband of war, so that the cheerful whoop of the morning vender could be uninterrupted by the roar of combat.

A measure more in favor, however, is the branding of every bottle of foreign milk "made in France." How to manage this isn't so easy to decide.—New York World.

How He Worked It.

Friend—I am certainly greatly obliged to you for your invitation to spend a few days here. I have enjoyed myself immensely. By the way, what a beautiful woman your wife is! I should think you would be jealous of her.

Host—Well, I don't mind telling you confidentially that I am, but, then, I never invite a man here who could make the slightest impression on any woman in her senses.—New York Journal.

Unanimity of Opinion.

She—"Two souls with but a single thought" refers to the couples before marriage, does it not?

He—Not always. They often think that both have made fools of themselves after marriage.—Yonkers Statesman.

SEASHORE HOTEL,

WRIGHTSVILLE BEACH N. C.

GEORGE CAMPBELL, Proprietor.

R. E. CRAWFORD, Manager.

Open for the Season.

New and beautiful building sprinkled by the spray of Old Ocean and yet twenty miles away from slightest danger by invasion. New and handsome furnishings with all modern conveniences. CUISINE up to highest standard of excellence. Drinking water furnished by artesian well. Daily concerts by Hotel Orchestra. Come to Wrightsville Sound for cooling summer breezes and matchless view of Atlantic Ocean. je 2 tf

Special Meeting

OF THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE WILMINGTON AND WELDON RAILROAD CO.

Office of the Secretary of the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad Co.

WILMINGTON, N. C., JUNE 21ST, 1898.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad Company, duly called and held at room No. 16, Chamber of Commerce building in the city of Baltimore, Md., on Friday, the 17th day of June, 1898, it was

Resolved, That a special meeting of the Stockholders of this Company be and the same is hereby called by this Board to be held at the office of the Company in the city of Wilmington, North Carolina, at 11 o'clock A. M., on Monday, the 18th day of July, 1898, to consider such matters as may be brought to the attention of the Stockholders.

JAMES F. POST, JR., Secretary W. & W. R. R. Co.

je 21 24t

Wanted,

5,000 lbs. Wool.

3,000 lbs. Beeswax.

WRITE FOR QUOTATIONS.

SAM'L BEAR, Sr.,

je 4 tf 12 Market St., Wilmington, N. C.

HOTEL STEWART.

Rates $2.00 Per Day.

West Centre St., opposite R. R. Ticket Office. feb 25tf Goldsboro, N. C.

BIG G. Trade Mark. CURES in 1 to 5 days. Guaranteed not to stricture. Prevents contagion. THE EVANS CHEMICAL CO. CINCINNATI, O. U. S. A. Price $1.00.

CURE YOURSELF! Use Big G for unnatural discharges, inflammations, irritations or ulcerations of mucous membranes. Painless, and not astringent or poisonous. Sold by Druggists, or sent in plain wrapper, by express, prepaid, for $1.00, or 3 bottles, $2.75. Circular sent on request.

[BEC]AUSE HE DOESN'T CARE TO."

Yes, they all are coming home,
And they say it's "jolly."
Every one is married now,
Even little Polly.
And I keep on saying "all,"
For I just can't bear to
Think of one who doesn't come
'Cause he doesn't care to.

He has never told me so.
Reasons? Yes, a plenty!
But one reason has more weight,
To my mind, than twenty,
And I somehow feel as if
I should like it better
If his reasons did not fill
Quite so long a letter.

All the others come and bring
Things for me and father;
Little things—because they know
We would so much rather.
But he sends a hamper up—
Flowers and fruit and, under,
Things that must have cost so much
That they make us wonder.

There's the turkey in the coop—
He can hardly gobble,
He's so fat—and those two ducks—
They can't walk, they hobble.
And the mince meat turned out well,
Pies will need be plenty
And the pudding good and big,
For we'll sit down twenty.

How he used to prance about
When he saw me baking!
Seems to me I see him now.
Everything I'm making
Brings him right before my eyes.
Yet I wouldn't dare to
Say to father, "He don't come
'Cause he doesn't care to."

Father doesn't seem to think
As I feel about him—
"Johnny always told the truth.
Why should we misdoubt him?"
But he's saying in his heart—
Yes, I'm sure it's there too—
"Johnny isn't coming home
'Cause he doesn't care to."

Sonny boy, your world is full,
But there's not another
Holds you in her heart of hearts
Like your poor old mother!
Come before that day comes when
'Twill be you can't bear to
Think of how you didn't come
'Cause you didn't care to!

—Margaret Vandegrift in Youth's Companion.

HE SAW THE PARADE.

Couldn't Convince This Man That Gas Would Put Him Out.

"I had a queer fellow in that chair yesterday," said the dentist as he fitted a new drilling head into his satanic little instrument of torture. "A man came in to have a tooth out —one of those great, big, pompous, egotistical chaps who looked as though he owned the whole city water front at the very least. I told him that he would better take gas because the tooth was a bad one, badly ulcerated. Well, then you should have seen him! He looked at me with a kind of pitying smile.

"'Gas!' he said. 'Gas! Humph! Why, my good man, gas wouldn't have any effect on me! It may work with some people, but not with me. Too much mind, my dear fellow—altogether too much mind!' And he actually tapped his forehead with his finger as though it held the whole Astor library, with the Lenox and the Tilden foundation to boot.

"The old chap was so confoundedly disagreeable with all his conceit that I made up my mind I would have to take him down a peg.

"'Look here,' I said. 'You let me give you gas, and if you don't become entirely unconscious, so that you don't feel the pulling of your tooth, I'll not charge you a cent.'

"He sniffed and pooh-poohed, but I insisted, and after awhile he said: 'All right. Go ahead if it will be any satisfaction to you, but I tell you in advance that it will not have the slightest effect. Altogether too much m'— But I managed to get the rubber cup over his face and cut him short.

"He 'went off' with his eyes wide open and was a thousand miles away in a few seconds. I took his tooth out and then stood back and waited for him to 'come around.'"

The dentist's office overlooks one of the avenues, and the patient in the chair can see whatever happens in the street below.

"After about a minute," continued the doctor, "the intelligence began to dawn faintly in his eyes, and then it came back with a pop, and he sat up and looked at me triumphantly. 'I suppose you imagine,' he said, 'that I was under the influence of that gas of yours.' I confessed that I had a suspicion to that effect. 'Well,' said he, 'you were never more mistaken in your life. Unconscious! Humph! Just let me tell you that I saw the procession. I heard what the bands were playing. I saw the animals in their cages. Why, I could even tell you what was on the banners. Unconscious! I think not!'

"And, would you believe it, although his gum was bleeding and I showed him the tooth in the forceps, it was some time before I could convince him that I had pulled his tooth while he was dreaming about the circus parade. Queer, wasn't it?" —New York Sun.

A DREAM OF WIDOWS.

To begin, I never had the least aversion to rich girls. Therefore I was still unmarried at the time to which this narrative refers.

My godfather was eaten by bears. The misfortune befell him while spending his honeymoon with his beautiful bride at Horsefly mountain. Now, up to the time of which I write I had simply heard this much of his eventful history. I had not verified the story, because my clothes were never good enough to go to the mountains and enter society there. Having lately held four aces, however, I now found myself on the ground, with Farmer Smith's house as the pivot of my operations.

When supper overtook me that first night, I found myself alone at the table with six ladies past meridian and a seventh in the morning time of her career. I then made my first mistake; I stated the purpose of my visit to them. In the uncertain light of the setting sun I was conscious that my narrative had aroused them. But little did I suspect the truth.

After supper I was thirsty and ventured to the pump in the garden and was in the act of raising the handle, when some one threw her arms violently round my neck.

"Oh, sir! Oh, sir!" pleaded a feminine voice. "I am the widow of him that was devoured by bears."

"Indeed!" I exclaimed, for the news was most agreeable to me. "Then we shall be the very best of friends."

"Ah, I knew it! I knew you would one day come and marry me," she went on, throwing her head violently against my bosom.

"Excuse me, madam," I said, turning coldly from her and walking toward the house. I was quite indignant at her gushing manners and feared moreover that she might be insane. But as I passed along the walk I felt some one tugging at my sleeve. Turning about, a second of the coterie exclaimed:

"Will you pardon me, sir, but I am the widow of the poor man whose dust you seek."

"The deuce you are!" I said.

"Yes," she went on between her sobs, "he was devoured by bears, and oh, oh"—

"What kind of bears?" I asked.

"I think they were polar bears," she stammered. And then I hurried on.

"Oh, sir, won't you love me for my husband's sake?" groaned a third voice a moment later. And then I found my way blocked again.

"What kind of bears?" I asked.

"I think they were ant bears," she muttered in faltering tones, at the same time lunging for my neck. But I flung her off and gained the porch.

"At last, at last!" I heard some one murmur, and then a tall female form ventured from out a shadow.

"What kind of bears?" I demanded violently.

"Performing bears, they say."

She intended saying and doing more, but another voice attracted my attention. As I climbed over the speaker, who was endeavoring to block the stairway, I asked what species of bears had made her a widow. She was ready and answered that they were bugbears.

"Avaunt, you miserable effigy of a lady!" I said in tones which were the quintessence of ungentlemanliness.

"My prayers are answered at last," just then wailed a sixth voice. The possessor of it, a person weighing much more than any of the others, had essayed to detain me at the threshold of my own room by secreting my key in her pocket. As I kicked my door in she went on:

"I have the proof! I have the proof!"

"What proof have you?" I asked.

"Why, I buried him."

"How did you bury him if he was eaten by bears?" I meant to convict her. She answered, with a smile:

"I never thought of that."

I was now safe from them, but to make doubly sure I barricaded my door and nailed down all the windows. But during the black and silent hours of the night I could dream of nothing but widows. They passed to and fro in platoons across my bed, or, pointing their skinny fingers at me, shrieked the words "Bears!" and "Widow!" in my ears.

It was not until I awoke the following morning that the truth dawned upon me that I had yet the seventh one to deal with, be she widow or what she would. I came upon her as she presumably lay in wait for me near the pump, where she knew I would be obliged to come for drink.

She was much younger and fairer than I thought her when at supper. But for all that I was enraged by her presence and demanded to know if she was a widow too.

She smiled with some coyness and answered that she was, but that she differed from the others I had fallen in with.

"In what wise do you differ from them?" I asked, for to me widows had up to this time of my life been very much one like another.

"I am a grass widow," she said, with a chuckle.

For a time neither of us spoke. Then I asked her why she had come there. Lifting up her eyes from the ground, she replied:

"I am seeking proof of the death of my father, whom tradition says was devoured by bears on the mountain. I have no other parent to give me the truth, my mother having died when I was still in my roller skates. Seven years ago my uncle, the only relative I had in the world, left me £1,000,000, but I must establish beyond doubt that I am my father's daughter before I can come by the estate."

"But tell me more about your widowhood," I said, for I was growing nervous.

"Why, I sent my husband here upon my uncle's death to get the required proof, and he never returned."

"What became of him?" I asked eagerly. I was conscious of a wish that he, too, might have been eaten by the bears. But I was to be more agreeably entertained by her answer.

"Oh, he eloped with one of that band of spurious widows up at the house. She convinced him that she was my father's genuine widow, and they have been working to establish a claim to my uncle's estate."

I was overjoyed with the information, for I knew I possessed the power of clearing up all doubt as to the death of my godfather. I remained silent for a moment, cogitating the best and quickest mode of procedure, when she continued:

"As I said, that was seven years ago. Now, don't you think I am free to marry again?"

The reader shall not longer be kept in suspense. We are both of us perfectly happy.—London Sun.

Close Calculation.

Natural witticisms are always repeating themselves. Frances Power Cobbe says that she heard two Irishmen in London talking about the distance to Hampstead Heath. At length they met a stranger, and one asked:

"Can you tell me how far it is to Hampstead Heath?"

"Ten miles," was the reply.

The Irishman turned to his friend. "Five miles apiece!" said he. "We can easily do that."

It was a little American girl who made a similar calculation. She and her sister were one morning so long in dressing that their mother came up to investigate.

"What have you been doing?" she called. "I heard you up half an hour ago."

"Oh, we don't know. Everything is wrong side out," answered Elsie despairingly.

"Five minutes," called Maud the dutiful.

"I want ten," put in Elsie, "so that makes 15."—Youth's Companion.

The will of an old London merchant shows him to have been something of a wag, for he had made a list of all his "bad debts" and left them as legacies distributed among his friends, one particularly favored person getting over $5,000 worth.

Whistles of Amazement.

"Does my whistling disturb you?"

"Oh, not in the least. I'm used to hearing men whistle. I'm a collector for a millinery house."—Yonkers Statesman.

TURTLE HUNTING.

How the Animals Are Attacked and "Turned" on Ascension Island.

One of the most favored spots frequented by turtle is, or used to be, the desolate island of Ascension in the south Atlantic, a barren volcanic patch belonging to Britain, and, because used exclusively as a naval depot, entered upon the books of the admiralty as one of her majesty's ships. An enormous number of turtles were annually "turned" there and preserved in a small lagoon from shipment to shipment. It was my pleasant privilege to assist at one of these turnings, and I bear a very vivid recollection of the game.

Crouched low behind an immense bowlder one evening about 8 o'clock, we could hear a hollow reverberating murmur of the mighty surf outside, suggesting sleepily irresistible force. A dazzling wreath of snowy foam, gleaming like burnished silver, fringed the quiet stretch of glittering sand, which, gently sloping upward and landward, was bounded by gloomy bastions of black lava. Beyond that shining semicircle of glowing white lay the somber blue black bosom of the quiet little bay, now heaving gently as that of a sleeping child. Hither and thither, threading its inscrutable depths, glided spectrally broad tracks of greenish light, vivid, yet ever brightening and fading, as if of living flame.

Presently there emerged from the retreating smother of spume a creeping something of no very definite shape under the glamour of the molten moonlight, but making an odd shuffling progress inland and becoming more recognizable as it rose. Another and yet another and still more arrived as the shining tracks converged shoreward. At last the dark shapes came near enough for a novice to know them for turtle. Soon the first comers reached their limit and began the work for which they had come. Each massive reptile, by an indescribable motion of its fore flippers, delved into the yielding grit, throwing the spoil behind it and upward withal until it was enveloped in a misty halo of shining sand. Then the whole beach was alive with the toiling chelones and their male attendants, who shuffled about, emitting curious noises, but whether of encouragement or affection this deponent saith not.

Divers of them came from far—so far that none who have not witnessed the swift cleaving of their true element by these ungainly monsters could believe how the wide sweep of those eager flippers devours the fleeting leagues. In a short time many of the delving turtles had sunk below the level of the surrounding sand, while some had ceased their digging and commenced to deposit their eggs. Suddenly we rushed upon them, and for some minutes the swarming beach was apparently a scene of wild confusion. Really the plan of attack was well ordered, and when the first scurry was over nearly all the visitors were to be seen wrong side up, waving their flippers deprecatingly. In less than half an hour the loneliness was again regnant, all the victims having been towed off through a gap in the rocks to a spacious spoliarium in the lagoon behind, there to await their transit to the goal of most good things, London town.—Chambers' Journal.

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Distressing Kidney and Bladder diseases relieved in six hours by the "New Great South American Kidney Cure." This new remedy is a great surprise on account of its exceeding promptness in relieving pain in the bladder, kidney, back and every part of the urinary passages in male or female. It relieves retension of water and pain. In passing it almost immediately. If you want quick relief and cure, this is your remedy. Sold by R. R. BELLAMY, Druggist, Wilmington, N. C., corner of Front and Market streets. †

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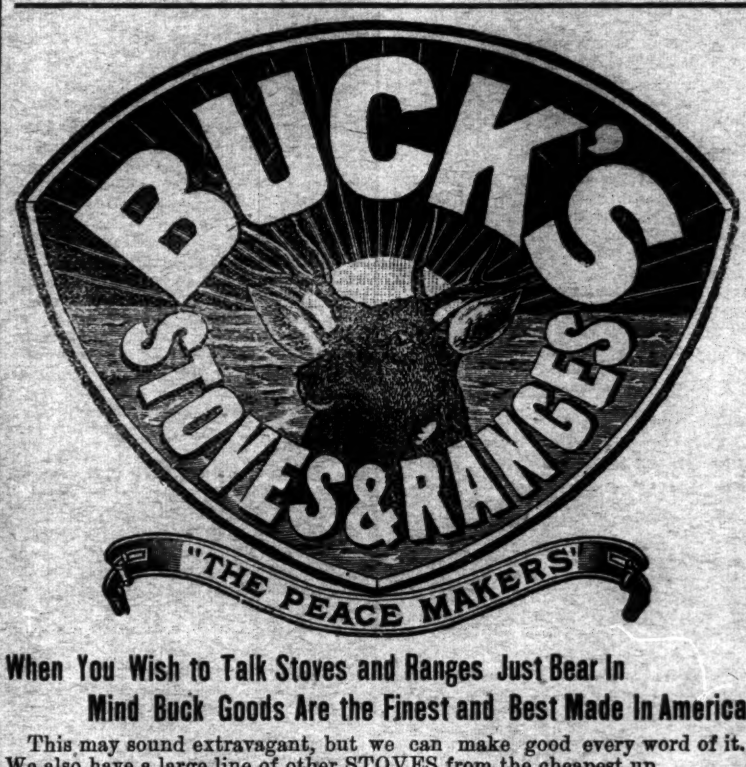

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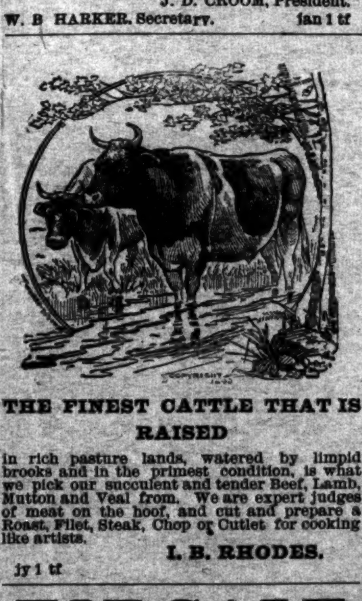

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Jackson Springs Hotel.

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BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Nov. 12, 1897.

H. E. Thompson, Providential, N. C.:

DEAR SIR:—A month ago you sent me a box of the Jackson Springs Water—twelve bottles. You know how fearfully I was suffering with an acute bladder trouble some weeks before. When I reached home I found the water awaiting me. I have rested and drank that water. I am a new man—my old self practically; my appetite restored; and the tenderness in the bladder has disappeared. I think it is a wonderful water. I had been using for weeks before all sorts of lithia water, but the Jackson Springs Water went to the spot.

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The Doctor further says, it is "the best, I think, God has let run out of the earth for afflicted humanity."

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Schedule in Effect May 29, 1898.

TO ALL POINTS

North, South and Southwest.

Train 41—Leaves Wilmington 3:20 p. m., leaves Lumberton 5:15 p.m., Pembroke 5:35 p. m., Maxton 6:12 p. m., Laurinburg 6:23 p. m., Hamlet 6.53 p. m., Wadesboro 8:11 p. m., Monroe 9:13 p. m., Charlotte 10:25 p. m. Connects at Monroe with train 41 for Atlanta, and and at Hamlet with train 402 for Portsmouth, Richmond, Washington and points North.

Train 41—Leaves Portsmouth 9.20 a. m., leaves Weldon 11:50 a. m., Raleigh 3:40 p. m., Sanford 5:05 p. m., Hamlet 6:56 p. m., Athens 3:43 a. m., and Atlanta 5:20 a. m.

Train 403—Leaves Washington 4:40 p. m., Richmond 8:56 p. m., Portsmouth 8:45 p. m., leaves Weldon 11:28 p. m., Raleigh 2:16 a. m., Sanford 3:33 a. m., Hamlet 5:07 a. m., Rockingham 5:23 a. m., Wadesboro 5:53 a. m., Monroe 6:43 a. m., Charlotte 7:50 a. m., Lincolnton 10:35 a. m., Shelby 11:37 a. m., Rutherfordton 12:50 noon, Athens 1:13 p. m., Atlanta 2:50 p. m.

Train 38—Leaves Atlanta 7:50 p. m., Athens 11:19 p. m., Monroe 6:05 a. m. Leaves Charlotte 5:10 a. m., Monroe 5:55 a. m., Wadesboro 7:01 a. m., Hamlet 8:00 a. m., Raleigh 11:25 a. m., Weldon 2:45 p. m.; arrive Portsmouth 5:20 p. m.

Train 38—Leaves Hamlet 8:20 a. m. Arrives Laurinburg 8:46 a. m., Maxton 9.05 a. m., Pembroke 9:31 a. m., Lumberton 9:53 a. m., Wilmington 12.05 noon.

Train 402—Leaves Atlanta 12:00 m. leaves Athens 3:13 p. m., Monroe 9:40 p. m. Leaves Rutherfordton 4:35 p. m., arrives Shelby 5:55 p. m., Lincolnton 6:56 p. m., Charlotte 8:28 p. m., Monroe 9:40 p. m., Wadesboro 10:31 p. m., Rockingham 11:15 p. m., Hamlet 11:15 p. m., Sanford 1:02 a. m., Raleigh 2:16 a. m., Weldon 4:55 a. m., Portsmouth 7:25 a. m., Richmond 8:20 a. m., Washington 12:31 noon.

Train 18—Leaves Hamlet 7:15 p. m., arrives Gibson 8:10 p. m. Returning, leaves Gibson 6:50 a. m., arrives Hamlet 7:40 a. m.

Train 17—Leaves Hamlet 8:40 a. m., arrives Cheraw 10:00 a. m. Returning, leaves Cheraw 5:00 p. m., arrives Hamlet 6:20 p. m.

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Condensed Schedule

In Effect July 3rd, 1898.

NORTH BOUND.	No. 2 DAILY.
Leave Wilmington	8 30 A. M.
Arrive Fayetteville	11 40 "
Leave Fayetteville	11 50 "
Leave Fayetteville Junction	11 54 "
Leave Sanford	1 08 P. M.
Leave Climax	3 10 "
Arrive Greensboro	3 40 "
Leave Greensboro	3 50 "
Leave Stokesdale	4 37 "
Leave Walnut Cove	5 07 "
Leave Rural Hall	5 36 "
Arrive Mt. Airy	7 00 "

SOUTH BOUND.	No. 1 DAILY.
Leave Mt. Airy	8 45 A. M.
Leave Rural Hall	10 00 "
Leave Walnut Cove	10 36 "
Leave Stokesdale	11 07 "
Arrive Greensboro	11 55 "
Leave Greensboro	12 13 P. M
Leave Climax	12 42 "
Leave Sanford	2 30 "
Leave Fayetteville Junction	3 49 "
Arrive Fayetteville	3 52 "
Leave Fayetteville	4 02 "
Arrive Wilmington	7 05 "

NORTH BOUND.	No. 4. DAILY.
Leave Bennettsville	8:00 A. M.
Arrive Maxton	9 03 "
Leave Maxton	9 07 "
Leave Red Springs	9 35 "
Leave Hope Mills	10 20 "
Arrive Fayetteville	10 40 "

SOUTH BOUND.	No. 3. DAILY.
Leave Fayetteville	4 33 P. M.
Leave Hope Mills	4 52 "
Leave Red Springs	5 35 "
Arrive Maxton	6 09 "
Leave Maxton	6 15 "
Arrive Bennettsville	7 15 "

NORTH BOUND.	No. 16. Mixed Daily Ex Sunday.
Leave Ramseur	6 40 A. M.
Leave Climax	8 30 "
Arrive Greensboro	9 17 "
Leave Greensboro	9 35 "
Leave Stokesdale	11 07 "
Arrive Madison	11 55 "

SOUTH BOUND.	No. 15. Mixed Daily Ex Sunday
Leave Madison	12 30 P. M.
Leave Stokesdale	1 15 "
Arrive Greensboro	2 30 "
Leave Greensboro	3 00 "
Leave Climax	3 50 "
Arrive Ramseur	5 30 "

CONNECTIONS]

At Fayetteville with the Atlantic Coast Line, at Maxton with the Carolina Central Railroad, at Red Springs with the Red Springs and Bowmore Railroad, at Sanford with the Seaboard Air Line, at Gulf with the Durham and Charlotte Railroad at Greensboro with the Southern Railway Company, at Walnut Cove with the Norfolk and Western Railway.

J. W. FRY, Gen'l Manager. W. E. KYLE, Gen'l Pass. Agent.

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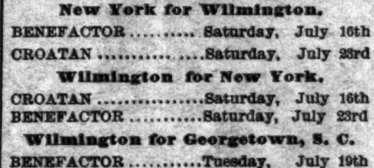

New York for Wilmington.

BENEFACTOR .... Saturday, July 16th
CROATAN .... Saturday, July 23rd

Wilmington for New York.

CROATAN .... Saturday, July 16th
BENEFACTOR .... Saturday, July 23rd

Wilmington for Georgetown, S. C.

BENEFACTOR .... Tuesday, July 19th
CROATAN .... Tuesday, July 26th

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Was Declared.

LOCAL STOCKHOLDERS MAY RECEIVE THEIR DIVIDEND CHECK BY CALLING AT THE BANK

J. W. Norwood, President.

je 23 tf

Remember

The Great Excursion to Washington and Baltimore will leave the city on Tuesday, July 19th, at 8.30 A. M., via Norfolk and Old Point Comfort. Fare to Norfolk and return, $3.00; Washington and return, $6.00; Baltimore and return $6.00. The opportunity of a life time; don't miss it. For information and Tickets don't fail to call on the undersigned who will take great pleasure in looking out for the comfort of his friends and patrons. A. PREMPERT,

jy 10 tf 11 South Front street.

ATLANTIC COAST LINE

Schedule In Effect May 22, 1898

DEPARTURE FROM WILMINGTON—NORTH BOUND

DAILY 9.35 A. M. No. 48—Passenger—Due Magnolia 10.46 a. m., Warsaw 11.14 a. m., Goldsboro 12:03 a. m., Wilson 12:49 p. m., Rocky Mount 1:30 p. m., Tarboro 2:31 p. m., Weldon 3.35 p. m., Petersburg 5.34 p. m., Richmond 6:40 p. m., Norfolk 5.55 p. m., Washington 11:30 p. m., Baltimore 1:03 a. m., Philadelphia 3:50 a. m., New York 6:53 a. m., †Boston 3:00 p. m.

DAILY 7.15 P. M. No. 40—Passenger—Due Magnolia 8:55 p. m., Warsaw 9:10 p. m., Goldsboro 10:10 p. m., Wilson 11.06 p. m., †Tarboro 6:45 a. m., Rocky Mount 11:57 p. m., Weldon 1:48 a. m., †Norfolk 10:15 a. m., Petersburg 3:14 a. m., Richmond 4 a. m., Washington 7:41 a. m., Baltimore 9:02 a. m., Philadelphia 11:25 a. m., New York 2.03 p. m., Boston 9:00 p. m.

DAILY except Sunday 2.25 P. M. No. 50—Passenger—Due Jacksonville 4:13 p. m., Newbern 5:40 p. m.

SOUTH BOUND.

DAILY 3.45 P. M. No. 55—Passenger—Due Lake Waccamaw 4:56 p. m., Chadbourn 5:28 p. m., Marion 6:34 p. m., Florence 7:15 p. m., Sumter 9:32 p. m., Columbia 10:50 p. m., Denmark 5:12 a. m., Augusta 7:55 a. m., Macon 11:15 a. m., Atlanta 12:35 p. m., Charleston 10:50 p. m., Savannah 1:50 a. m., Jacksonville 7:30 a. m., St. Augustine 10:30 a. m., Tampa 6:05 p. m.

ARRIVALS AT WILMINGTON—FROM THE NORTH.

DAILY 5.40 P. M. No. 49—Passenger—Leave †Boston 1:03 p. m., *New York 9:00 p. m., Philadelphia 12:05 a. m., Baltimore 2:50 a. m., Washington 4:30 a. m., Richmond 9:05 a. m., Petersburg 10:00 a. m., Norfolk 9:10 a. m., Weldon 11:50 a. m., Tarboro 12:29 p. m., Rocky Mount 1:10 p. m., Wilson 2:20 p. m., Goldsboro 3:05 p. m., Warsaw 2:59 p. m., Magnolia 4.12 p. m.

DAILY 9.30 A. M. No. 41—Passenger—Leave Boston 12 night, New York 9:30 a. m., Philadelphia 12:09 p. m., Baltimore 2:25 p. m., Washington 3:46 p. m., Richmond 7:30 p. m., Petersburg 8:12 p. m., †Norfolk 2:20 p. m., Weldon 9:43 p. m., †Tarboro 6:00 p m., Rocky Mount 5:40 a. m. Leave Wilson 6:22 a. m., Goldsboro 7:01 a. m., Warsaw 7.53 a. m., Magnolia 8:05 a. m.

DAILY except Sunday 12.15 P. M. No. 51—Passenger—Leave Newbern 9:00 a. m., Jacksonville 10:26 a. m.

FROM THE SOUTH.

DAILY 12.20 P. M No. 54—Passenger—Leave Tampa 8:10 a. m., Sanford 3:07 p. m., Jacksonville 8:00 p. m., Savannah 1:45 a. m., Charleston 6:33 a. m., Columbia 5.45 a. m., Atlanta 7:50 a. m., Macon 9:00 a. m., Augusta 2:30 p. m., Denmark 4:17 p. m., Sumter 6:06 a. m., Florence 8:55 a. m. Marion 9:34 a. m., Chadbourn 10:30 a. m., Lake Waccamaw 11:09 p. m.

†Daily except Sunday.

Trains on the Scotland Neck Branch Road leave Weldon 4:15 p. m., Halifax 4:30 p. m.; arrive Scotland Neck 5:20 p. m., Greenville 6:57 p. m., Kinston 7:55 p. m. Returning, leaves Kinston 7:50 a. m., Greenville 8:52 a. m.; arriving Halifax at 11:18 a. m., Weldon 11:33 a. m. Daily except Sunday.

Trains on Washington Branch leave Washington 8:20 a. m. and 2:30 p. m.; arrive Parmele 9:10 a. m. and 4:00 p. m.; returning leaves Parmele 9:35 a. m. and 6.30 p. m.; arrives Washington 11:00 a. m. and 7:20 p. m. Daily except Sunday.

Train leaves Tarboro, N. C., daily except Sunday, 5:30 p. m.; Sunday, 4:15 p. m.; arrives Plymouth 7:40 p. m. and 6:10 p. m. Returning, leaves Plymouth daily except Sunday, 7:50 a. m. and Sunday 9:00 a. m.; arrive Tarboro 10:05 a. m. and 11:00 a. m.

Train on Midland N. C. Branch leaves Goldsboro, N. C., daily except Sunday, 7:10 a. m.; arrive Smithfield, N. C., 8:30 a. m. Returning leaves Smithfied 9:00 a. m.; arrive Goldsboro 10:25 a. m.

Train on Nashville Branch leaves Rocky Mount at 4.30 p. m.; arrives Nashville 5.05 p. m., Spring Hope 5.30 p. m. Returning, leaves Spring Hope 8.00 a. m., Nashville 8.35 a. m.; arrive Rocky Mount .05 a. m. Daily except Sunday.

Train on Clinton Branch leave Warsaw for Clinton, daily except Sunday, at 8.10 a. m. and 4.15 p. m. Returning, leave Clinton at 7.00 a. m. and 10.00 p. m.

Florence Railroad leave Pee Dee 9.06 a. m., arrive Latta 9.24 a. m., Dillon 9.35 a. m., Rowland 9.50 a. m. Returning, leaves Rowland 6.00 p. m.; arrives Dillon 6.20 p. m., Latta 6.35 p. m., Pee Dee 7.00 p. m., daily.

Trains on Conway Branch leave Hub at 9:25 a. m., Chadbourn 10:43 a. m.; arrive Conway 12:40 p. m.; leave Conway 2:45 p. m., Chadbourn 5:30 p. m.; arrive Hub 6:10 p. m. Daily except Sunday.

Central of South Carolina Railroad leave Sumter 6:05 p. m., Manning 6:35 p. m.; arrive Lane's 7:13 p. m.; leave Lane's 8:34 a. m., Manning 9:08 a. m.; arrive Sumter 9:37 a. m. Daily.

Georgetown and Western Railroad leave Lane's 9:30 a. m., 7:40 p. m.; arrive Georgetown 12:00 m., 9:00 p. m.; leave Georgetown 7:00 a. m.; 3:30 p. m.; arrive Lane's 8:25 a. m.; 5:55 p. m. Daily except Sunday.

Trains on Cheraw and Darlington Railroad leave Florence daily except Sunday at 8:45 a. m.; arrive Darlington 9:18 a. m., Cheraw 10:30 a. m., Wadesboro 2:25 p. m.; leave Florence daily except Sunday at 8:25 p. m.; arrive Darlington 8.50 p. m., Hartsville — p. m., Bennettsville 9:46 p. m., Gibson 10:10 p. m. Leave Florence Sunday only 8.50 a. m., arrive Darlington 9.20 a. m.

Leave Gibson daily except Sunday at 6:25 a. m., Bennettsville 6:49 a. m.; arrive Darlington 7:40 a. m. Leave Darlington 7:45 a. m.; arrive Florence 8:10 a. m. Leave Wadesboro daily except Sunday 3:00 p. m., Cheraw 5:15 p. m., Hartsville 2:15 a. m., Darlington 6.29 a. m.; arrive Florence 7:00 p. m. Leave Darlington Sunday only 7.50 a. m., arrive Florence 8.15 a. m.

Wilson and Fayetteville Branch leave Wilson 2:17 p. m., 11:13 p. m.; arrive Selma 2.50 p. m., 11:58 p. m., Smithfield 3:02 p. m., Dunn 3:30 p. m., Fayetteville 4:25 p. m., 1:07 a. m., Rowland 6:00 p. m.; returning leave Rowland 9.50 a. m. Fayetteville 11:10 a. m., 10:35 p. m., Dunn 11:50 p. m., Smithfield 12:28 p. m., Selma 12:35 p. m. and 11:44 p. m., arrive Wilson 1:17 p. m., 12:19 a. m.

Manchester & Augusta Railroad trains leave Sumter 4:29 a. m., Creston 5:17 a. m.; arrive Denmark 6:12 a. m. Returning leave Denmark 4:17 p. m., Creston 5:13 p. m., Sumter 6:33 p. m. Daily.

Pregnalls Branch train leaves Creston 5:45 a. m.; arrive Pregnalls 9:15 a. m. Returning, leaves Pregnalls 10:00 a. m.; arrives Creston 3:50 p. m Daily except Sunday.

Bishopville Branch trains leave Elliot 11:10 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.; arrive Lucknow 1:00 p. m and 8:30 p. m. Returning, leave Lucknow 6:05 a. m. and 2:00 p. m.; arrive Elliot 8:25 a. m. and 3:30 p. m.

†Daily except Sunday. *Sunday only.

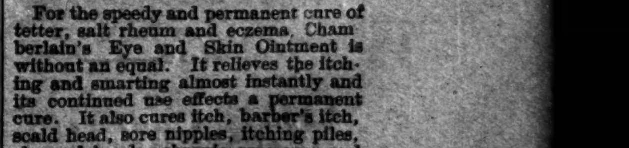
H. M. EMERSON, Gen'l Passenger Agent.

J. R. KENLY, Gen'l Manager.

T. M. EMERSON Traffic Manager my 22 tf

Atlantic and North Carolina Railroad

Time Table No. 3.



To Take Effect Sunday, Nov. 28, 1897, at 12 M.

GOING EAST. GOING WEST.

3 Pass'g'r Trains Arrive	3 Pass'g'r Trains Leave	STATIONS.	4 Pass'g'r Trains Arrive	4 Pass'g'r Trains Leave
P. M.	P. M.		A. M.	A. M.
....	3 40	Goldsboro........	11 05	....
....	4 32	Kinston........	10 12	....
5 35	5 45	Newbern........	8 57	9 10
6 57	7 02	Morehead City..	7 42	7 47
P. M.	P. M.		A. M.	A. M.

Train 4 connects with W. & W. train bound North, leaving Goldsboro at 11.35 A. M., and with Southern Railway train West, leaving Goldsboro 2.00 P. M., and with W. & N. at Newbern for Wilmington and intermediate points.

Train 3 connects with Southern Railway train, arriving at Goldsboro 3.00 P. M., and with W. & W. train from the North at 3.05 P. M. No. 1 train also connects with W. & N. for Wilmington and intermediate points.

jan 1 tf S. L. DILL, Sup't.

Skin Diseases.

For the speedy and permanent cure of tetter, salt rheum and eczema, Chamberlain's Eye and Skin Ointment is without an equal. It relieves the itching and smarting almost instantly and its continued use effects a permanent cure. It also cures itch, barber's itch, scald head, sore nipples, itching piles, chapped hands, chronic sore eyes and granulated lids.

Dr. Cady's Condition Powders for horses are the best tonic, blood purifier and vermifuge. Price, 25 cents. Sold by

For sale by R. R. BELLAMY, feb 1 tf Druggist.

The Morning Star.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

SATURDAY MORNING, JULY 16, 1898.

TO REINFORCE DEWEY.

The Fourth Expedition to Manila Under Way from San Francisco—Gen. Otis in Command.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 15.—The fourth Manila expedition is under way. Shortly after 3 o'clock this afternoon Major General Otis, from his flagship, the City of Pueblo, signalled the transport Peru to get under way. The signals were understood by the anxious watchers on shore and by those who had surrounded the two vessels in small boats, and were received with great cheering.

Long before dusk the last good-byes had been said to the departing vessels from the decks of the tug boats, and the heavily laden transports proceeded on their way to Honolulu, where they will stop to participate in the annexation ceremonies and to take on fresh provisions and refill their coal bunkers.

Major General Otis and staff have their headquarters on the City of Pueblo, which also carries the remaining companies of the Fourteenth United States infantry, recruits of the First and Second battalions of the Eighteenth and Twenty-second regiments, enlisted men of the First North Dakota, First Wyoming and First Idaho, medical officers and members of the hospital corps; a total of 843 men.

The troops on the Peru consist of a squadron of the Fourth United States cavalry, light batteries of the Sixth United States artillery, a detachment of the Third United States artillery, a detachment of the Signal Corps under Capt. Russell, a detachment of volunteers, medical officers and members of the hospital corps; about 920 men.

The last orders of Gen. Otis before leaving were that the remaining transports should sail as soon as possible, irrespective of fleets or other expected vessels. The Pensylvania and City of Rio Janeiro are both nearly ready and will probably be prepared to sail by next Thursday.

NO OVERTURES FOR PEACE.

Denial in Washington That Any Proposition Has Been Made by the Spanish Government.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

WASHINGTON, July 15.—"There have been no overtures for peace received by any United States embassy or legation abroad or by the Department of State at Washington." That was the statement made by a member of the cabinet, who is thoroughly familiar with the conditions as they exist to day and was called forth by various reports, that ranged all the way from an announcement that the basis for a treaty of peace already had been reached, to the more guarded declaration that the Spanish government had conveyed in an unofficial manner to the United States government an intimation of some of the concessions it was prepared to make to secure peace.

The prospects for the speedy institution of peace negotiations have brightened decidedly since the collapse of the Spanish resistance at Santiago.

President McKinley gave expression to a strong hope for an early peace. Responding to congratulations on the success of the Santiago campaign, he said: "I hope for early peace now." In the course of other interviews he gave voice to the same sentiment, not expressing his entire belief, but a strong hope, that peace would come.

ADVICES FROM TAMPA.

A Strong Detachment of the Signal Corps to Sail for Santiago.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

TAMPA, FLA., July 15.—The Fanita and Florida, which have just landed successful expeditions on the southern coast of Cuba, arrived here this afternoon. Gen. Emilo Nunez, who commanded the expedition, returned, also Winthrop Chanler, who was wounded in the left elbow. When the Florida attempted to land she got aground, and in order to float, much of the ammunition had to be thrown overboard.

Supt. L. Terrel, of the mail service, has condemned the Fern, which was placed at his disposal as a mail boat between Tampa and Santiago. He considers the boat too slow and will use the Plant steamship Olivette. She will be ordered here at once from Newport News.

Major Rober with a strong detachment of the Signal Corps will sail tomorrow on the transport Stillwater for Santiago. A number of small signal balloons and a large one for observation purposes will be carried. The inflating gas is carried over in drums

WASHINGTON, July 15.—The outbreak of yellow fever at Santiago has caused the War Department to redouble its vigilance over the camp at Tampa where typhoid fever exists. Advices received state that there are some cases of malarial fever there which are being closely watched, but the strict precautions being taken are expected to prevent any more serious disease.

THREE PRIZES.

Vessels Trying to Run the Blockade With Supplies for Blanco.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

KEY WEST, FLA., July 15.—Three prizes were brought here to-day, but none was of any great consequence and the captures were effected with only ordinary incident. The English-built steamer Grenow Castle, which for several years plyed on the Cuban coast under the Spanish flag, but on June 8th last returned to her British registry, was taken by the Dixie off Cape Cruz last Thursday. She was bound from Kingston, Jamaica, for Manzanillo, with a large cargo of food supplies.

The day before the capture the Dixie took also two schooners, the Three Bells and the Pilgrim, both flying British flags, and both bound from Montego bay to Manzanillo with cargoes of food supplies. The Three Bells is of about 125 tons and the Pilgrim of about 250 tons. The British schooner E. P. Nickerson was also among to-day's arrivals. The vessel's cargo was food, including a deck load of pigs, goats, chickens, flour, pork, potatoes and the like. She was bound from Jamaica for Manzanillo.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

THE SPANIARDS SEEKING PEACE.

Gen. Correa, Minister of War, Suggests Terms That Might be Arranged.

SURRENDER OF SANTIAGO.

News of the Capitulation Caused Great Disappointment in Madrid — A Royal Decree Issued, Proclaiming Martial Law.

By Cable to the Morning Star.

MADRID, July 15, 8 A. M.—The *Official Gazette* to-day publishes a royal decree temporarily suspending throughout the Spanish peninsula the rights of individuals as guaranteed by the constitution.

The decree adds that the government will render an account to Parliament of the use it may make of this measure. The publication of the decree is generally accepted as being convincing proof that Spain is now ready to sue for peace, and that negotiations to that effect are actually in progress. The government wishes to have full power to suppress any evidences of discontent or rebellion whenever they appear. The Carlists are furious and are sure to attempt to create trouble.

One minister expressed the conviction that official overtures for peace will be made before Sunday, and there is reason to believe France has offered her services to Spain and that Spain has drawn up conditions for peace, which offer a base for negotiation.

Spain Wants Peace.

Premier Sagasta is quoted as saying that Spain wants peace, but that "it must be an honorable peace, as Spain deserves." "The army," the premier is said to have added, "is anxious to resist to the last, but the government cannot consent to such a useless sacrifice. Had we our fleet, the situation would be very different."

A decree of the Captain General of Madrid, which has been affixed to the walls of this city, says decrees suspending the constitutional guarantees throughout the kingdom have been published; and a state of war existing, it is ordered that no meetings take place without the previous authorization of the military authorities. It is also forbidden to publish without previous authorization any writings, engravings or designs whatever. The decree concludes with specifying the punishment which will be meted out to those who disregard the orders issued.

The Terms Suggested.

The Minister of War, Gen. Correa, is quoted as saying that he thought peace might be arranged on the following terms:

The United States and Spain to agree to let the Cubans decide, by a plebiscite, whether they desire independence or autonomy under the suzerainty of Spain. The two governments to agree to abide by the result of the plebiscite. In the event of the Cubans voting for independence, the United States to allow Spain nine months in which to withdraw her army gradually and dignifiedly from Cuba, as soldiers should after having fought like heroes.

Continuing, the Minister of War, said: "We ought to retain Porto Rico at all costs, in order to be always near Cuba, of which the Americans will be able to despoil us in course of time, and in order to more easily communicate with the South American republics which daily display the greatest enthusiasm for Spain.

"As to the Philippine islands, it is certain we will retain them, even though the Americans succeed in occupying Manila, of which place their occupation will be most brief. An official dispatch announces that the rebel chief and the Americans will not always agree, which is to Spain's advantage.

"The government has formed a scheme which will not only secure Spain the possession of the Philippines, but which will re-establish tranquility."

The Surrender of Santiago.

Premier Sagasta declares that neither the Madrid nor the Government in Cuba have intervened in the negotiations for the surrender of Santiago de Cuba. He adds that the surrender came within the province of Gen. Toral and under his responsibility, and the general simply announced that the garrison had capitulated.

LONDON, July 16.—The Madrid correspondent of the *Times* says: "The news of the capitulation of Santiago was received too late for comment by the morning papers. It causes disappointment, because it was hoped that, although General Toral was in a desperate condition, the spread of yellow fever might in a few days have compelled the Americans to raise the siege and retire. Official information regarding the conditions of surrender is anxiously awaited.

"The government's unusual reticence concerning the long dispatches received from Captain General Blanco causes anxiety."

Regarding the prospects for peace, Senor Sagasta, interviewed by a representative of *El Correspondencia Militar*, is reported as saying: "It is certain, most certain, that the government has endeavored to ascertain extra-officially the disposition of the Washington cabinet respecting a pacific solution, but for the moment I can say absolutely nothing, because the enemy might wrongly suppose that we desired peace at any price and accordingly show himself more exacting. I have read the proposals cabled to *El Imparcial*, which are supposed to have been communicated by President McKinley to M. Cabon, the French ambassador at Washington. These conditions are so hard that I considered them inadmissible. The government has news of other proposals which are much more acceptable."

"In reply to a question as to whether he intends to remain in office to conclude peace, Senor Sagasta said such was his intention, and he added, respecting the ministerial crisis this statement: "I can affirm categorically that it does not formally exist and that there is no danger of its arising so easily as the press indicates.

The *Official Gazette* publishes a memorandum from the President of the council to the Queen Regent, explanatory of the royal decree suspending the constitutional guarantees and briefly sketching the military situation. It dwells especially upon the fact that the command of the sea is now completely in the hands of the enemy, and that the probability is that an American squadron will soon appear on the Spanish coast. The memorandum draws the conclusion that "the time has arrived when the administration should strengthen itself."

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The BEST SALVE in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction or money refunded. Price 25 cent per box. For sale by R. R. BELLAMY.

PRELIMINARIES FOR SURRENDER.

The Commissioners Representing Americans and Spanish Try to Arrange Terms.

A HITCH IN NEGOTIATIONS.

Spanish Troops Retire From the Entrenchments—Neither the American Troops Nor Cuban Auxiliaries Allowed to Enter the City.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

WASHINGTON, July 15.—The following bulletin has been posted at the War Department from Gen. Shafter:

"*Headquarters, Santiago, via Playa, July 15, 1898.*—Adjutant General, Washington—Sent you several telegrams yesterday, as did General Miles, in regard to the surrender. Gen. Toral agreed yesterday positively to surrender all the forces under his command in Eastern Cuba, upon the distinct understanding that they were to be sent to Spain by the United States; that this surrender was authorized by General Blanco, and that its submission to-morrow was merely formal. Commissioners to arrange details were appointed — Wheeler, Lawton and Miley on the part of the United States. Points were immediately raised by the Spanish commissioners, and the discussion lasted until 10 o'clock last night. My commissioners think the matter will be settled to-day. They met at 9.30 o'clock this morning. There are about 12,000 troops in the city, and about as many more in the surrounding district; in all, 25,000 will be transported. Gen. Miles was present, and said the surrender was as absolute and complete as possible. It cannot be possible that there will be failure in completing the arrangements. A water famine in the city is imminent. Have the supply cut off. This was told Lieut. Miley by the English commissioner. Will wire frequently when negotiations are progressing.

[Signed] "SHAFTER,
"Major General Commanding."

From Gen. Miles.

WASHINGTON, July 15.—The War Department to-day posted the following:

"*Playa, Baiquiri, July 15.*—Secretary of War, Washington.—Commission on behalf of the United States was appointed, consisting of Gen. Wheeler and Gen. Lawton and Lieut. Miley, with Spanish commission, to arrange the details for carrying into effect the capitulation. I will reach Siboney to morrow.

[Signed] MILES."

The second dispatch is signed "Jones," a signal officer in charge of the terminus of the military line at Playa, and is as follows:

"*Playa, July 15.*—The commissioners appointed to arrange the details of the surrender held a meeting yesterday lasting until a late hour. They met again this morning at 9.30 o'clock and it is supposed the terms will be settled to-day."

Details of the Surrender.

[Copyrighted 1898 by the Associated Press.]

WITH THE UNITED STATES TROOPS BEFORE SANTIAGO DE CUBA, July 14, 6 P. M., via Kingston, Jamaica, July 15, 12.15 P. M.—The reverse to the Spanish arms in Eastern Cuba is complete. Santiago has fallen and with it all the eastern end of the island. Gen. Toral, the Spanish commander, agreed to the general terms of the surrender at a personal interview with Gen. Shafter this afternoon, at which Gen. Miles was present. The victorious American army, after a campaign of three weeks of almost unprecedented hardships for both officers and men, accepts the news with heartfelt relief.

The victory is greater than appeared at first. All the Spanish troops of the Fourth Corps, the military division of Santiago province, from a line drawn north from Asseraderos, eighteen miles west of Santiago, through Dos Palmas, Palmas Soriann, Alcantaza, to Sagua de Tanamo, on the north coast, and eastward to Cape Maysi, are surrendered and the territory is abandoned. Between 18,000 and 20,000 Spanish prisoners are taken, about 10,000 of whom are in Santiago; the remainder are at Guantanamo and others are garrisoned in the towns of Eastern Cuba. All these troops are to be embarked and sent back to Spain under parol.

Gen. Shafter bears his honors modestly. To a correspondent of the Associated Press he said:

All Territory and Troops.

"The enemy has surrendered all territory and troops east of Santiago. The terms were dictated from Washington. It has been a hard campaign; one of the hardest I ever saw. The difficulties to contend with were very great. Never during our civil war were more difficult problems solved. The character of the country and the roads made it seem almost impossible to advance in the face of the enemy. The transportation problem was hard, but all the difficulties have been successfully surmounted. Our troops have behaved gallantly. They fought like heroes and I am proud to have commanded them. During all the hardships they have suffered they have shown resolution and spirit. They deserve to conquer.

"The resistance of the enemy has been exceedingly stubborn. Gen. Toral has proved himself a foeman worth of any man's steel.

"The negotiations which culminated in the surrender of Gen. Toral have been dragging on for ten days, with the intermission of Sunday and Monday, when our batteries and fleet bombarded the enemy's position. Throughout these periods of truce, Gen. Toral has shrewdly

Played for Time,

always declining to surrender unconditionally, and falling back, when hard pressed, upon the statement that he was simply a subordinate and powerless to agree to the proposals without the sanction of his superiors, except under penalty of being courtmartialed. At the same time he seemed to intimate that, personally, he thought it useless to hold out any longer. But, he and his garrison, were soldiers, he said, and could die, if necessary obeying orders."

It was at the personal interview held by Gen. Shafter with Gen. Toral yesterday, that the American general made the Spanish commander understand that temporizing must cease and that before noon to-day a categorical affirmation to his offer must be received or the bombardment of the city would begin in earnest. In the meantime all our plans had been perfected. The delay had been utilized to good advantage. Our lines had been extended until Santiago was nearly surrounded, and our light batteries had been so posted as to be able to do more effective work. In addition, arrangements had been made to land troops at Cabanas, west of the entrance to the harbor of Santiago.

Toral's Last Effort.

The Spanish batteries opposite Morro Castle were to be bombarded and stormed, their guns then turned upon the city, and Gen. Lawton's division, at the same time, was to fall on the enemy's left flank under the cover of our artillery fire. We could have then enfilated their lines and have driven them into the city. Gen. Toral must have realized that he was trapped and that to hold longer meant a useless sacrifice of his men, but he made one last effort to gain more time this morning. While nominally yielding to the terms Gen. Shafter proposed, before 8 o'clock he sent a communication to Gen. Shafter, enclosing a copy of a telegram from Captain General Blanco, explaining that the surrender of such an important position as Santiago and the abandonment of Eastern Cuba would require the direct sanction of the Madrid government, and requesting more time to hear from Madrid. At the same time Captain General Blanco authorized Gen. Toral, if it was agreeable to the American general, to appoint commissioners to meet like comnisioners on the American side, to arrange the terms of capitulation of the forces under his command, on the condition of their parole and transportation to Spain, pending the sanction of the Madrid government. He also communicated the names of the commissioners he had selected, namely, Robert Mason, the British vice consul, Gen. Toral's chief of staff, Col. Foutaine, and Gen. Escarajao.

This communication was so ambiguous that it might have been upset by the refusal of Madrid to sanction the terms agreed to by the commissioners, and Gen. Shafter resolved to have all the ambiguity removed before proceeding any further. At 11 o'clock he mounted his horse and, together with Gen. Miles and their staffs, rode to the front. At Gen. Wheeler's headquarters Gen. Shafter, Gen. Miles, Col Maus and an interpreter left their lines and passed over our trenches, with a flag of truce, to the mango tree, under which the interview was held yesterday. They were soon joined by Gen. Toral, his chief of staff and the two other commissioners appointed by him.

Preliminaries Arranged.

Gen. Miles took no part in the negotiations. He has been careful since his arrival here not to assume the direction of affairs, or to detract in the least from the glory of Gen. Shafter's achievement. Gen. Shafter insisted at the outset that the commissioners to be appointed should have paramount authority to make and conclude the terms of surrender in accordance with our demands.

After parleying, Gen. Toral acceded to this, explaining that since his last communication he had received authority from Captain General Blanco. This being the main point, the interview was soon concluded. Before parting Gen. Shafter complimented Gen. Toral highly upon the skill and gallantry of his resistance.

Upon the return to Gen. Wheeler's headquarters, the news of our complete victory was communicated to Gen. Lawton and to Gen. Kent and to the brigade commanders. A scene of general rejoicing followed. Gen. Shafter held a regular levee before he dismounted and was congratulated and complimented by all. He immediately appointed Gen. Wheeler, Gen. Lawton and Capt. Miley to be commissioners on his behalf to treat with those appointed by Gen. Toral. He then issued orders to permit our troops to retire from the trenches, but absolutely forbidding any one, soldier or civilian, from going into the Spanish lines.

Troops Will Not Enter the City.

The refugees are to be permitted to return to their homes, but neither our troops nor the Cuban auxiliaries are to be permitted to enter the city at present. The order as to the Cubans is very specific. They have shown a disposition to loot every and any place. But they are not to have the privilege of gluttening their appetites for plunder in Santiago. A guard is to be maintained about the city and the camps of our soldiers are to be removed just to the front or to the rear of our lines, as in individual cases is most practicable. The change of the camp sites will undoubtedly improve the health of the troops.

The whole purpose of the American commander now is to protect the health of the army, especially from the dreaded contagion.

It is claimed there is no fever in Santiago, but the city is full of filth and stench and if our men are allowed to go in it will undoubtedly become a pest hole.

Our commissioners, accompanied by an interpreter, entered the Spanish lines shortly after 2 o'clock and had not returned when the correspondent left with this dispatch.

Gen. Miles and his staff arrived at Siboney from the front this evening and went aboard the Conchia. On the wharf he said: "Santiago has surrendered on our terms, after vainly trying for a long time to get better ones. The result is highly gratifying. The surrender carries with it not only the city of Santiago, but the entire Santiago military district, being the eastern portion of Cuba, west of a line drawn from Asseraderos on the south coast to Sagu on the north coast. Manzanillo and Holguin are not included.

"The possession of the surrendered district will be yielded at once and a commission of six, three from each side, will meet this afternoon to arrange the details of the transfer. The American troops will be left where they are for a time, until they are needed for service elsewhere.

"I do not wish to say what point will be attacked next. I may come ashore again here, but hardly think so.

Boys Rejoicing.

The boys in the trenches were ignorant of the outcome of the negotiations until a heavy luncheon of coffee, hardtack and corned beef was issued.

Gen. Shafter appointed Col. Astor and Captain McKittrick to convey the welcome tidings along the lines. Some of the officers favored celebrating the victory with bands and demonstrations, but Gen. Shafter vetoed the proposition. He said there was no occasion to humilate the enemy, who had fought bravely; not even cheering was to be permitted; but before Col. Astor and Captain McKittrick could warn the soldiers, the latter broke out into wild hurrahs. Some danced about, threw their hats into the air, hugged each other and congratulated themselves upon the prospect of getting out of Cuba in a few days.

Gen. Shafter instructed the commissioners that the inside harbor entrance be immediately opened to allow Clara Barton of the Red Cross Society and the supply ships to enter, and that the railroad from Siboney be opened for a similar purpose.

Spaniards Abandon Entrenchments.

We are to supply the Spanish prisoners with fod pending their concentration and embarkation. Gen. Toral requested this, saying that there was very little food. It is probable that the Spanish steamers in the harbor will be used in part for the transportation of the surrendered soldiers to Spain. The Spanish troops abandoned the entrenchments early this afternoon and went into the city.

A CHILD ENJOYS

The pleasant flavor, gentle action, and soothing effect of Syrup of Figs, when in need of a laxative, and if the father or mother be costive or bilious, the most gratifying results follow its use; so that it is the best family remedy known and every family should have a bottle. Manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co.

NEGOTIATIONS NOT CONCLUDED.

Unexpected Stipulations Raised by the Spanish Commander at Santiago.

WANTS MEN TO RETAIN ARMS.

A Point on Which Neither Side Appears to be Ready to Yield—Regarded as Not Likely to Prevent a Final Settlement.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

WASHINGTON, July 15.—There was a long and anxious wait to-day to hear further news from the commissioners who had been charged to make arrangements for the surrender of the Spanish army at Santiago For eighteen hours no word came from either General Shafter or General Miles, although there was the keenest desire on the part of the President and his cabinet advisers to learn what had been done and particularly to know whether the actual surrender of Santiago and the Spanish troops had been carried out.

When the cabinet met at 11 o'clock there was positively nothing from the front which would serve a a guide for the deliberations. It was thought the cable had been interrupted, but on inquiry of Gen. Greely, chief signal officer, he gave assurance that the cable was intact. Thereupon Secretary Alger sent a dispatch asking for the situation up to the latest moment, and particularly inquiring as to how far the surrender had proceeded. No answer came while the cabinet was in session. In the meantime, Gen. Greely had cabled, and he was the first official to hear from the front. A dispatch from Lieut. Jones, military censor at Playa del Este, reported that the message from the Secretary of War to Gen. Shafter was only six minutes in passing from Washington to Playa.

Negotiations Not Concluded.

The message received by Gen. Greely came at 2:23 P. M., and indicated that negotiations were yet in progress, but as the dispatch was submitted to the President no details were given out. Toward the middle of the afternoon dispatches from Gen. Miles and Gen. Shafter began to arrive in response to Secretary Alger's rather imperative request. They were not given out in full, but in such portions as were made public showed that negotiations were still in progress, and that the Spaniards had raised rather unexpected questions. The most important of these was an insistance that the Spanish troops should retain their arms when they return to Spain. There was entire willingness on the part of Gen. Toral to turn over the arms to Gen. Shafter at the time of the surrender, but with this was to be the understanding that the arms were to be returned to the Spanish troops when Spanish soil was reached. This was a condition which had not been anticipated. The authorities here did not regard it as serious, or as likely to overcome a final settlement, as it was attributed to the Spanish sensitiveness against the humiliation involved in the laying down of their arms. At the same time it was a point on which neither side appeared to be ready to yield. One of the dispatches from the front, after specifying that this difference had arisen, added that it was believed a settlement would be reached before the day closed. Gen. Shafter himself summed up the situation by saying: "It cannot be possible that there will be failure in completing arrangements." No question whatever has been raised as to the surrender itself. Not only has Gen. Toral agreed to it, but this agreement has been ratified by Gen. Blanco at Havana and by the Spanish authorities at Madrid.

Gen. Greely received another dispatch at 5 o'clock containing the information that Col. Allen had landed the shore end of the signal corps cable at Playa from the cable steamer Adria. Col. Allen was not allowed to land at Playa, on account of the Adria coming from an infected district. All were well on board, but no one was allowed ashore. Col. Allen returns this evening to Baiquiri to repair the French cable at that point and establish regular communication between Playa and Santiago de Cuba, so that the army will be in telegraphic communication with Washington as soon as the city is surrendered.

The Perplexing Problem

now to be solved is how to carry out the pledge made by Gen. Shafter to remove the Spanish soldiers who surrender to Spain. It would have been no easy undertaking to remove the twenty thousand men across the Atlantic under the best conditions, but the reports that indicate the existence of yellow fever among the Spaniards threaten all kinds of difficulties. After all, it was decided to be only a matter of money, and if the price offered is large enough steamship lines can doubtless be found to undertake the transportation. At the best, several weeks will probably be required to remove the Spaniards, so that it will be necessary to maintain a considerable proportion of the American army in the neighborhood for some time. Still, being under no care to protect themselves against the foe, the American troops can be so disposed as to make themselves very comfortable in comparison with what they have undergone, and by removing into the hills just in the rear of Santiago, it is believed that the danger of an extension of the yellow fever will be reduced so far that it will no longer be cause for grave apprehension. The surgeons' reports describe the disease as of a mild type and it is said that it will readily yield on change of location into higher and cooler ground.

Germany's Attitude in the Philippines.

The attitude assumed by the German naval commanders in the Philippines is without doubt a source of annoyance and apprehension to our government. The spirit of quibbling as to the insurgent forces in the Philippines, attributed to the German government by its own papers, is far from satisfactory to a government like ours, accustomed to deal fairly, frankly and openly in international issues, instead of adopting underhand courses. Still, our government is satisfied that its interests are safe in the hands of Admiral Dewey, and is adhering to its original intention of allowing him a free hand to deal with the situation. Until he himself asks for action on the part of the government, it is not the purpose to make any representations on the subject of the Philippines to the German government.

Admiral Dewey's recent mail communication to the Navy Department has given the most generous recognition to all those who participated in any way on board of the American ships during the battle of Manila, including a specific recommendation as to the Chinese who are serving in various minor capacities. This recommendation, affecting a matter of citizenship, was turned over by the Navy to the State Department, where the following statement was made today:

"In further proof of the nobility of character of Admiral Dewey, is his recommendation to the United States government as to the Chinese servants and other Chinese who were on the ships of his squadron during the battle at Manila, and who rendered most efficient service on the occasion and behaved in a most exemplary manner. He seems to think that men who have battled for our country should not be excluded from it. In referring to these Chinese he says that they showed such courage and energy in the face of the enemy that they are certainly worthy the treatment accorded citizens of other countries who have not exposed their lives for the country in which they seek citizenship. He is decidedly in favor of recognizing these brave and useful Chinese in such a way as shall admit them to the United States in case they desire to enter it and become citizens of it."

TO OPEN NEGOTIATIONS.

Spanish Government Proposes As a Basis Renunciation of All Rights Over Cuba.

By Cable to the Morning Star.

LONDON, July 16.—The Madrid correspondent of the Daily *Telegraph* says:

"The government has definitely decided to open peace negotiations without delay, proposing as a basis the renunciation of all rights over Cuba and the immediate discussion of any other "reasonable propos als" the United States may make.

"The reports that an armed Carlist baud has made its appearance in the neighborhood of Leon are unfounded. Neither in that district nor in the province of Catalonia has public dissatisfaction culminated in any violent or lawless acts. It is rumored here that the government intends, among other pacificatory plans to appoint Lieut. General Weyler as captain general of Catalonia.

"Allhough I have not spoken to him on the subject I feel convinced that under present conditions he would not feel justified in accepting the position. Informal negotiations for peace are continuing. The government, it is reported, received to-day a long dispatch, in cipher, containing the results up to date."

The Madrid correspondent of the *Standard* says:

"The Carlists' agitation is assuming proportions in many of the northern provinces, which may serve as a fresh argument for action on the part of the government."

LONDON, July 16.—The Gibraltar correspondent of the *Daily News* says:

"A naval battle off the Spanish coast is considered imminent. The suspension of the constitutional guarantees is a symptom of the distracted condition of Spain. The nation wants peace; the army wants a victory. Spain cannot continue to struggle, yet peace will be the signal for revolution, and the European intervention which was formerly desired, is now dreaded.

"The government, through *El Epoca*, advocates direct negotiations with the United States. The military press indignantly characterizes peace as treason. Wealthy families are deserting Cadiz, Seville and Malaga. Supplies are shipped from here to the American consul at Tangier."

SPANISH PRISONERS.

Nearly Half of Those at Portsmouth, N. H., Seriously Sick.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., July 15.—The United State auxiliary cruiser Harvard, in command of Captain Charles F. Cotton, from Santiago, having on board 1,008 Spanish prisoners, arrived in Portsmouth harbor at 6.30 o'clock this morning. The port physician boarded the vessel and in company with the Spanish doctor made an inspection. His visit disclosed the fact that nearly half of those on board are ill. Six Spaniards died on the passage from Santiago to Portsmouth, three deaths occurred to-day after the cruiser reached port, and other patients are not expected to live. There were forty serious cases in the sick bay and forty equally as bad in other portions of the ship. All these patients are said to be victims of malarial fever, with which disease those who died were affected.

The Harvard left Santiago Sunday at 4 o'clock and made fair progress. The prisoners she brought were nearly all captured in skirmishes which occurred in the advance on Santiago. They were a sorry looking lot, even those who were not ill, as seen from the deck of a tug alongside to-day, and were in a far worse condition than those who came last Monday.

YELLOW FEVER REPORT.

Twenty-Three New Cases and Three Deaths in Twenty-Four Hours.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

WASHINGTON, July 15.—The War Department has posted a dispatch from Assistant Adjutant General Greenleaf, of Gen. Miles staff, which is as follows:

"Only twenty-three new cases of yellow fever and three deaths reported within the past twenty-four hours. Type of disease mild. The camp site will be move whenever practicable. Have taken vigorous sanitary precautions to prevent the spread of the disease."

PORTO RICO EXPEDITION.

Major General John R. Brooke May Command.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

WASHINGTON, July 15 —Major General John R Brooke, commanding the troops at Camp Thomas, arrived here to-night from Chickamauga over the Southern Railway. He was summoned to Washington for conference with the President and Secretary Alger. The prominence with which his name has been connected with the approaching Porto Rican campaign suggests that he is here to consult with the administration regarding that expedition.

WILL GO TO PORTO RICO.

Orders Received by General Wilson's Command at Charleston.

CHARLESTON, S. C., July 15.—Orders have been received here for the troops under General Wilson's command to proceed to Porto Rico, but there are no indications that they are to move at once. The soldiers are in good health and comfortable quarters here and the people of the city are overwhelming them with attentions of every kind.

Col. Wm. Perry Murphy, of Charleston, died at Summerville, S. C., yesterday morning, after a lingering illness. Col. Murphy was United States district attorney of South Carolina during President Cleveland's last administration and at the time of his death was a candidate for Congress.

UNCONDITIONAL SURRENDER.

Instructions Sent by the President Last Night to General Shafter at Santiago.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

WASHINGTON, July 16.—At 1.15 this morning, when Adjutant General Corbin left the War Department for his home, he was yet without definite information from Gen. Shafter concerning the surrender of Santiago. In accordance with the decision reached at the conference with the President, he sent instructions to Gen. Shafter that nothing but unconditional surrender by Gen. Toral would be satisfactory to this government. In view of Shafter's last dispatch no fear is felt that the negotiations for the surrender of the forces in Santiago will not be prosecuted to a successful conclusion. Gen. Toral, it is known, at first insisted that his men should be permitted to carry their arms with them to Spain. This concession Gen. Shafter declined to grant. Toral has modified his demand regarding the arms, and has presented a petition that the arms taken from his men be returned to Spain with the troops. As indicated in Secretary Alger's statement the petition has been denied by this government.

The unusual delay, which has puzzled the war officials, is accounted for by the difficulty which Gen. Toral is having in surrendering that part of the force under his command which is not in the city of Santiago. Gen. Shafter estimates that there are from 12,000 to 15,000 men in Santiago, and nearly as many more in the province outside of the city. It is believed that the delay in the negotiations is made necessary in order to secure the surrender of the outlying garrisons, some of which may question Toral's authority to surrender them, without definite instructions to that effect from Madrid.

No More Concessions.

After an extended conference with the President to-night, at which three other members of the cabinet were present, Secretary Alger said: "The situation is just this: The Spaniards at Santiago are ready to surrender, but they want to carry their arms. We have determined to grant no such concession, nor any concession, except the generosity of this government to transport them to Spain."

Secretary Alger was asked if it was not the expectation that when it was known that no other terms would be granted the surrender would take place, and replied that such was the case. In any event no other concession would be afforded by this government.

It was nearly 1 o'clock when the conference at the White House adjourned. Beside Secretary Alger there were present Secretaries Bliss and Wilson and Postmaster General Emory Smith. Adjutant General Corbin was present during the last part of the conference. Secretary Alger did not say how much time would be allowed the enemy to reach a conclusion, but it is known that the administration will make it very short and submit to no further parley with Gen. Toral.

The next move is surrender upon the terms which the United States proposes or an immediate attack upon the Spanish forces by the army and navy.

THE NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Summary of Games Played Yesterday by the Clubs.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

New York—New York, 4; Louisville, 5.

Philadelphia—Philadelphia, 7; Cincinnati, 3.

Boston—Boston, 0; Pittsburg, 6.

Washington—Washington, 4; Cleveland, 6.

Brooklyn—Brooklyn, 3; St. Louis, 2.

Baltimore—Baltimore, 10; Chicago, 9.

WARM WIRELETS.

A Budapest correspondent announces the death of Clara L. Ward, the divorced wife of Prince Joseph, of Chimay and Caraman. The cause of death isaid to be milk fever.

The total bank clearings in the United States for the week were $1,204,414,373; per cent. increase, 16.6; exclusive of New York, $489,527,293; per cent. increase, 8.8.

A negro was instantly killed and two white men and four negroes were seriously injured by the explosion of a threshing machine boiler near Richmond, Va.

Articles of agreement for a fight between James J. Corbett and "Kid" McCoy, to take place in Buffalo, on September 10, were signed yesterday. The purse is to be $20,000, the winner to take all.

Harry H. Bidwell, quartermaster of the United States auxiliary steamer Oneida, was arrested at Mobile yesterday for robbing the mails. He was caught by a decoy letter. Bidwell hails from Boston, and had been stealing the money sent to the members of the Oneida's crew.

The War Department officials are greatly encouraged by the reports on the yellow fever situation from the army at the front. They were fearful lest the statistics from there might show increasing cases, but were gratified when the above dispatch came. This was in marked contrast with the reports for the previous twenty-four hours which showed a much greater spread.

GRAND EXCURSION.

Steamer Frank Seasons, Capt. Ward, on Black river, FRIDAY, 22nd. Grandest Pic-nic Excursion of the season. MUSIC ALL DAY by Italian Band. Boat leaves foot of Chesnut street at 7 o'clock; arrives at Alderman's Bluff at 10 o'clock. Returning, leaves Bluff at 5 P. M., and arrives at Wilmington, 8 P. M. Round trip, 50 cents; Children, 25 cents. Allison Alderman, Allie Drew, John Zibelin, D. J Corbett, R. P. Paddison, D. J. Black, Committee. jy 14 6t

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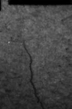

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